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**

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U.S. WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, light temp. 41-51 (5-3). Tomorrow overcast. A temp. 41-51 (5-3). **LONDON:** Partly with some sun. Temp. 52-65 (11-7). To-morrow clear. Yesterday's temp. 52-65. **CHANNING:** Light to moderate. **ROME:** Temp. 55-65 (13-2). **NEW YORK:** Temp. 39-50 (4-1). Yesterday's temp. 21.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 7 S. Libya 9 Picul.
Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 10 P.
Denmark 125 D.Kr. Morocco 130 Dr.
France 125 Ffr. Netherlands 0.55 Fl.
Germany 100 D.M. Norway 175 N.Kr.
Great Britain 1/4 (7 1/2) P. Portugal 6 Esc.
Greece 8 Dr. Spain 150 Ptas.
India 8 Ru. Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran 20 Rials Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy 150 Lire Turkey 4.5 Y.L.
Israel 10.00 U.S. Military 50.75
Lebanon 75 P. Yugoslavia 3.60 D.

Apollo on High Road Home

The First
Golf on
The Moon
Takes a
Mulligan?

SPACE CENTER, Houston, 7 (UPI).—In the true style of a weekend duffer, Al Shepard, the first golfer on the moon—k a "Mulligan."

The old pro of space loped to the tee with his out-of-control six-iron, wriggled in his outfit and kept his head down. But his backpack shorted out his swing and he missed. With millions watching on or television, Capt. Shepard took another pose—the extra-terrestrial golfer call a "Mulligan"—and connected solidly. He said the ball went "miles and miles and miles." His fans had his claim to go on, the ball went out of sight of the TV camera.

A 15-handicapper, Capt. Shepard staged the golf exhibition as a surprise climax for the moonwalk of Apollo-14. Even his golf pro kept a secret fact that the astronaut had taken his "trusty club" and a special heat-resistant golf ball aboard the spaceship.

"I'm going to try a little underpar shot here," Capt. Shepard said, dropping a ball to what looked like the biggest sand trap in the solar system and going for a crater-one at the "Fra Mauro Valley Country Club."

"You got more dirt than ball



Astronaut Alan Shepard driving one of two golf balls he took to the moon, another space first for him.

that time," shouted Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, a gallery of one, when his colleague missed the first shot.

"Get more dirt than ball," Capt. Shepard agreed. "Here we go again."

"That looked like a slice to me Al," said Fred W. Haise,

the capsule communicator in mission control, 238,000 miles away.

"There we go—straight as a die," Capt. Shepard shouted after his second shot. "One more... miles and miles and miles."

A bit later Capt. Shepard announced "the javelin throw of the century" as he tossed a long-handled shovel away from the Antares module.

Jack Harden, golf pro at the astronaut's club, said Capt. Shepard can hit a six-iron 135 to 140 yards on earth. In the one-sixth gravity of the moon,

he figured the ball would travel more than 800 yards.

The golf pro made the club for Capt. Shepard by removing the shaft and replacing it with a 4 1/2-inch steel shaft. It was devised so an astronaut's standard, all-purpose 30-inch handle could be inserted in the end.

Easy Link-Up Pleases NASA; Experiments on Moon Hailed

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Apollo-14 moon explorers, after breaking out of lunar orbit last night with a blast of their spaceship's rockets, were heading home today on a course described as probably the most accurate ever attained on a moon mission.

At midday, Flight Director M. P. (Pete) Frank said Apollo-14's path was "well within the corridor" for a South Pacific splashdown. Ground control indicated that a course-correction maneuver previously envisioned for today would probably not be performed.

But, to make their path even more accurate, two of four attitude-control jets were later fired to adjust the spacecraft's course. The earlier route would have brought it down about 78 miles from the targeted landing point 900 miles south of American Samoa, and would have made the arrival occur not on Tuesday but on Wednesday, since splashdown would have been eight miles across the International Dateline.

The course correction involved a three-second rocket burst, at 1838 GMT. Even that slight blast was enough to change the course by nine inches per second as the spacecraft hurtled toward earth at 2,454 miles an hour. Ten minutes later, Apollo-14 was 200,000 miles from earth.

After their almost 24 hours of work yesterday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration let the astronauts, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell and Maj. Stuart A. Roosa, sleep 1 1/2 hours extra today, until 1800 GMT, which gave them 1 1/2 hours of rest. Comdr. Mitchell afterward said all three were feeling "really great" and advised Houston: "Tell the flight surgeon to sit back in his chair and have a cup of coffee; everything's fine."

The astronauts' major duty today was to test some manufacturing techniques, using samples of organic dye, human blood hemoglobin and other substances, to demonstrate manufacturing in space.

The return trip had begun at 1849 GMT yesterday when the Navy's Antares and Mitchell rocketed off the cratered surface of the moon, ending their 33 1/2-hour visit in the highlands of Fra Mauro. At 8:38

p.m. EST (0138 GMT today), they successfully rejoined their lunar-orbiting command ship. Before they left the moon, the two astronauts took on a grueling 1 1/2-hour, two-mile trek that fell short of its major goal, an ancient crater, but their effort was considered by scientists a "great" scientific achievement.

On the surface excursion, the astronauts gathered a variety of rocks, measured lunar mag-

netism and even took a parting swing at a golf ball. Nearly two hours after lift-off, the two astronauts in the landing ship Antares linked up with the command ship, Kitty Hawk. Air Force Maj. Roosa had been piloting the ship in lunar orbit ever since Antares went down to its moon landing early Friday.

After Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell crawled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Heart Rates Ruled Out Trek to Cone Crater

By Lawrence K. Altman

HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Weariness and rapid, rising heart rates forced two Apollo-14 astronauts to cut short their moon walk, although achieving one of its prime scientific objectives.

After a poor night's sleep, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell left their lunar module early yesterday morning and started hopping across the lunar surface of Fra Mauro. But a space official said, the astronauts had to climb a steeper-than-expected ridge on their way to the objective—Cone Crater.

Comdr. Mitchell wanted to continue, but Capt. Shepard, apparently weighing the bigger picture of the entire moon mission in favor of the more limited objective of a visit to Cone Crater, decided not to continue.

Capt. Shepard also was relying on space physicians, who advised a rest because the astronauts had used up a considerable amount of energy and had rising heart rates.

The hope in reaching Cone Crater was to find some of the oldest stones on the moon—perhaps as old as 4.5 billion years. The two men got part of the way to the rim, but climbing the steep, boulder-strewn flanks of the crater proved extremely difficult and the decision was made to turn back.

Ancient Stones

The possibility remained that Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell might have picked up some of the most ancient stones at other places, even though their walk did not attain its goal.

Comdr. Mitchell said at one point, "These rocks look awfully old." A space agency geologist here, Robin Brett, said the samples taken from an area near the crater might be just as old as those at the top.

Clues to why the breathless astronauts had to stop short of the crater itself may be provided by a few puffs of air that they



will exhale just after splashdown, scheduled for Tuesday.

On past space flights, a mysterious physiological process has caused astronauts' hearts to lose up to 30 percent of their tolerance to exercise when it was measured just after their return to earth.

Dr. Charles A. Berry, chief physician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, discussed this mysterious process and the astronauts' experience in an interview yesterday. Of the process, he said, "It may have been involved, but we were not in a position to say definitely."

Dr. Berry spoke as Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell were resting in the Antares, their lunar landing module.

"Shepard's heart rate rose to 150, Mitchell's to 128 and both (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Saigon Drive Into Laos Reported Held Up by Washington 'Cold Feet'

by George McArthur

HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese attack on Communist forces in Laos was called off when someone in Washington got cold feet.

Incursion had been scheduled last Monday or Tuesday, but held back, officers in Saigon believe, at the prompting of the Department.

A cross-border operation at that place, South Vietnamese are poised opposite Chi Minh Trail. The decision being weighed by Saigon

The above assessment is that of ranking civilian and military sources in the U.S. establishment in Saigon. Although the possibility that the operation was a massive joint cannot be dismissed, these sources insist this was not the case. They insist it was a well

● Allied military activity quickens along Laotian border in northern South Vietnam. Page 2.

conceived military plan which was botched when coordination broke down among top Washington officials.

It appears that the main factor

halting the thrust was hesitation at the last moment in the State Department or among President Nixon's top civilian advisers.

This was influenced by skeptical cables from the U.S. ambassador in Vientiane, G. McMurtre Godley, who like his predecessors is called "the general" because he personally directs American military operations in Laos.

The unanswered question is why the military side of the operation was cleared through the chiefs of staff and White House without similarly being thought out for political and diplomatic considerations. These factors, relating primarily to possible North Vietnamese reaction, evidently did not get put into the computer until the operation was too far along to be stopped entirely.

It is assumed by officials in Saigon that Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma was getting restive at the worldwide concern. Although he has privately given Washington a free hand to bomb the Ho Chi Minh Trail—which mainly runs through sparsely populated terrain never really controlled by Vietnamese—approving a land incursion by South Vietnamese troops would be more difficult to approve.

"From what I saw of it, this whole thing was just poorly coordinated," one American official said.

The military planning presented few serious problems for the U.S. Vietnam headquarters of Gen. Creighton Abrams. Over the years, Gen. Cao Van Vien, the chief of South Vietnam's joint general staff, has presented untold plans for an operation against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. Since late 1967, the U.S. military headquarters has produced at least 15 such plans.

The initiative for the latest operation, however, originated in Washington according to one staff officer in a position to know.

The Saigon government enthusiastically agreed. It earmarked 20,000 of the best troops available.

The agreements on the operation were sealed Jan. 29 when Gen. Abrams and U.S. Ambassador Ellis Bunker held a long meeting with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Bunker then met again the next day with Mr. Thieu to put the final seal on the agreement and he then flew to Washington for consultations with Mr. Nixon.

The first phase of the military plan called for American troops to



WRECKED HOSPITAL—A room in the Tuscany, Italy, hospital, battered beyond repair by an earthquake.

Quake Kills 18 in Tuscany, Damages Ancient Hill Town

TUSCANY, Italy, Feb. 7 (AP).

The historic center of Tuscany, one of the jewels among central Italy's tourist-attracting hill towns lay in ruins today after an earthquake that killed 18 and injured 120 and damaged art treasures.

Four thousand homeless people searched for shelter and food after spending the night outside in bitter cold following last night's tremors. Electricity and gas were cut off for fear of fires, and water was limited.

Soldiers recovered bodies from the rubble and rescued five persons trapped virtually unhurt in the wreckage of their home for 20 hours.

The work went on cautiously. Officials feared new quakes might knock down weakened stone walls and ceilings.

Medicine, food, blood plasma, blankets and a thousand soldiers and policemen flowed to the stricken town of 12,000 after the quake hit at 7:09 p.m. yesterday. A less severe tremor jolted the area more than three hours later.

The injured were in hospitals all over the northern part of the Lazio region.

The picturesque hilltop medieval quarter, with its 50-foot stone walls and Romanesque churches and towers, was a shambles.

Lazio's public works director (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gomulka and 4 of Top Aides Lose Rank in Polish Party

SAW, Feb. 7 (UPI).

For communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka and four of his top aides were demoted today by Central Committee meeting.

Paroled out of the blame December strikes and riots in Poland's Baltic coast.

Gomulka, 65, who has under treatment for a disorder and loss of voice since Dec. 20 ouster, has suspended from his rights as a Central Committee member. Mr. a is reported ill in a clinic art, brain and sight dis-

hour speech by new party leader Edward Gierk said Mr. Gomulka's rights as a member of the Central Committee were suspended. Mr. Gomulka did not attend the meeting because of poor health.

A statement from the committee said, "Serious mistakes in recent years which led to the weakening of ties with society, to the increase of disorder in the economy and at last to an open political crisis, and the wrong methods used in the course of the crisis, make impossible the further participation of Wladyslaw Gomulka in the work of the Central Committee."

The indictment of Mr. Klesko was even sharper.

"Taking into account the fact that Comrade Klesko as a Politburo member did serious harm to the party in directing the cadre policy and also in other fields of activity, and during the December events on the coast showed lack of reality and acted in an irresponsible way in contributing to the sharpening of the conflict in the three cities (Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot)," the committee decided to remove him from the Central Committee.

Diplomatic observers took this to mean that Mr. Klesko was being blamed for ordering force used against the strikers.

The ouster of Mr. Loga-Sowinski, who lost his job as trade union boss Jan. 15 after the failure of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Ulster Rioting Continues Third Day

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 7 (UPI).—British troops shot and killed a sniper today in the third consecutive day of running gun battles with Irish Republican Army extremists in Belfast's Roman Catholic areas.

An army spokesman said the sniper was slain and another wounded when 12 bullets hit a military post in the Catholic Falls Road area during pre-dawn rioting there and troops returned the fire.

It brought the known death toll to one soldier and four civilians since troops came under fire Friday from gunmen believed to be backing a more extremist faction of the outlawed IRA.

The spokesman said the toll could be twice as high if the true civilian casualties were known. He said the old custom of secretly burying the dead was still observed in some working class districts of Belfast.

Casualties in the latest outbreak included a 14-year-old boy who blew off his hand when he attempted to hurl a jellied explosive bomb at the troops.

The British government dispatched another 600 soldiers to Northern Ireland during the weekend, bringing military strength in the province to 7,500.

'War With IRA'

"This is quite clearly war with the IRA," Prime Minister James Callaghan said last night.

The organization advocates force to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

In Londonderry, troops and youths from the Catholic Bogside area clashed throughout the night. At least 35 persons were arrested there, police said. Two soldiers were injured in a barrage of gasoline bombs and stones before the army quelled the rioting.

In Dungannon, 40 miles from

Belfast, two members of the Ulster Defense Regiment were injured when Catholic crowds attacked and dispersed them.

Bursts of gunfire rattled through the narrow streets of the Catholic Ardoyne area, one of Belfast's powderkegs of violence. Every few minutes gunmen dodged down alleyways to take up positions in doorways or clamber onto rooftops.

At one point army marksmen crouched behind armored cars.

When they came under fire from a sniper, they fired back and the gunman dropped to the ground. A second man staggered and fell to his knees, his weapon clattering to the ground. Shadowy figures slipped forward and carried the body and the wounded man away.

Other hands gathered up their weapons and the firing continued. Troops have uncovered a new weapon—a wooden box packed with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swiss Women Granted Right To Vote in National Elections

BERN, Feb. 7 (Reuters).

Swiss men today decided to give women the vote in national elections for the first time in the country's history.

According to official results of a referendum, a total of 621,403 men supported the vote for women and 323,596 were against it.

The voting was almost a complete reversal of a previous referendum held in 1959 when the answer was overwhelmingly against women's suffrage by 654,924 votes to 323,306.

In today's voting, 15 1/2 of Switzerland's cantons were in favor and six and a half opposed it in a poll of 57 percent of the nation's male voters.

All political parties, both houses of parliament and many social papers, business houses and church leaders came out in favor of the women's vote.

Even the German-speaking canton of Zug, considered a key test for the proposal, voted for women's suffrage in national affairs—by 17,046 votes to 13,464.

The more conservative German-

speaking cantons were considered bastions of male prerogative, where women's role is traditionally linked to "Kinder, Kirche und Küche" (children, church and kitchen).

Switzerland was the last European nation apart from Liechtenstein—among a tiny handful of countries to deny women the vote. Yemen and Saudi Arabia do not permit women to go to the polls.

Swiss women, however, have been able to vote in regional affairs in ten out of the country's 25 cantons and half-cantons, including all the French and Italian-speaking areas.

One of the peculiarities of the situation was the activity of a Swiss women's organization called "Swiss Women Against Voting Rights Association," who fought against women's suffrage on the grounds that women were meant to be housewives and mothers, not politicians.

This view prevailed in the canton of Schwyz—from which Switzerland took its name—where the idea was rejected today by 7,701 votes to 5,622.

A Satellite Photo of the State

staff member wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and 16 months and \$120 later the museum received the photograph, captioned in Russian, "A montage of region of the State of Maine (USA), photographed by the Soviet meteorological artificial satellite of the earth."

Associated Press

Left behind on the valley between the hills and ridges of Fra Mauro yesterday was an array of scientific instruments and a central nuclear-powered transmitter and antenna. They stood about 300 feet from the four-legged Antares descent stage and the wire-stiffened American flag.

Despite a weak radio signal from the station, scientists hope to gather data on their seismometers and other instruments for more than a year.

Junkyard

By this time even some of Gen. Abrams's staff officers were admitting there was no longer any security reason for the blackout.

There is some evidence that the second phase of the operation may have been "alive" until Wednesday. That was the day that the U.S. State Department announced that the U.S. Deputy Ambassador Samuel Berger, a former Vietnamese sources say, however, that the Thieu-Berger meeting simply made official a decision that had been made much earlier.

At any rate, Vietnamese officials have been very cooperative in the whole operation. Some American officials believe that the northern country was superior to the one maintained by U.S. headquarters.

This is partly because the South Vietnamese reportedly still want to go through with the original plan. The U.S. military, however, has some, the U.S. hierarchy is interested in a keeping Hanoi open by cooperation speculation that the American operation is very possible.

Mr. Kocioliek had been among the workers of the committee ever since his speech on the first days of the strike. He said the men would go back to work because there was no chance of their getting any more money. He was speaking about Mr. James Central Committee resolution that the government and administration, thus contributing to many economic decisions which at the base of the December 1970. The committee decided to leave him from the Central Committee.

Mr. Gierk read a Kocioliek letter to the committee which said as one of the members of the Poliburo who was present at the meeting during the December 1970, that it did not manage to the first political responsibility which was to prevent the sharp rise of the price.

In connection with this, the Central Committee to his resignation as Poliburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

The 28-year-old Socialist member of the British Parliament from London denounced the British military and economic presence in northern Ireland as responsible for Friday's outbreaks of violence. She came here, she said, to establish contact with groups sympathetic to the cause of the people and to raise funds.

WEATHER

1	30	Bain
2	30	Pussy
3	30	Overcast
4	30	Overcast
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100	30	Stormy

newspaper Red Star said today. He had been a test pilot of experimental Soviet aircraft since the second World War, during which he was shot down 49 German planes during 800 sorties.

The rose window in the facade of the famous Romanesque Church of St. Peter collapsed, as did part of this apse and adjacent tower. An interior fresco by the 15th-century artist Melozzo was ruined. The 13th-century Church of San Eustachio Major lost the top of its dome belltower. A gaping hole

The Apollo-12 crew, in turn, left \$50 million worth of debris including a \$40 million instrument package, cameras, booms, and other cast-offs.

All three lunar landers have left behind their descent stages

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BUILD-UP—A Sky Crane helicopter lowers equipment to troops on a helicopter pad at the reactivated Khe Sanh base in South Vietnam. It was abandoned in 1968.

Allied Activity Near Laotian Border Is Stepped Up in South Vietnam

By Ralph Blumenthal

VIETNAM, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Heavy helicopter activity shuttling between American and South Vietnamese troops along the Laotian border today as allied activity quickened in preparation for an expected South Vietnamese strike into Laos within a few days.

Observers at positions along the border in the northwest corner of the Vietnam reported seeing p-3 carrying helicopters heading toward Laos.

There was, however, no indication by late tonight that any border crossing had already begun in a helicopter reconnaissance mission. Helicopters were regularly crossing the border in recent days and South Vietnamese ground troops are now being moved into Laos to conduct limited forays into Laos to gather intelligence.

There has been the case ever since massive U.S.-South Vietnamese movement to Military Region 1 began, nine days ago, the army was keeping a low profile with no engagements reported to American casualties.

Seven were killed and seven wounded, according to the U.S. command. The toll was 14 killed.

The most serious incident in the 24 hours was an apparent accident last night in which a plane, believed to be a U.S. Navy A-1H, crashed into the jungle west of a base, killing six South Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 51.

Cambodia, the South Vietnamese command reported a sharp increase in Communist troops near Mekong River city of Kompong Som, beginning at 2 a.m. today, 500 rounds of mortar and 100 rounds of small arms fire were fired by two Communist battalions, followed by a ground attack.

A government spokesman said enemy troops were killed in

the attack, mainly by artillery and air strikes.

South Vietnamese casualties were listed as two killed and 30 wounded.

In a clash near the same spot yesterday, South Vietnamese troops reported killing 91 Communist troops while suffering 10 killed and 37 wounded.

The South Vietnamese military spokesman today continued to profess no knowledge of the planned attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos.

He also denied that any South Vietnamese troops had already moved into Laos.

Correspondents of The New

York Times at Quang Tri, headquarters of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division, which is conducting a large number of the 9,000 American troops taking part in the operation along with 20,000 South Vietnamese soldiers. The U.S. command has said that no American ground troops or advisers will cross into Laos.

100 Vietnam Veterans Meet In Detroit Over Atrocities

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Some 100 veterans of the Vietnam war who say they saw and took part in atrocities insist that the burden of guilt should be passed upward.

The reason, they say, is that the tactics of the war led to the atrocities.

For three days last week, about 100 veterans participated here in a forum sponsored by an organization called the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a group financed largely by the actress Jane Fonda.

During the sessions, conducted last Sunday through Tuesday, they said they had seen prisoners tortured or shot, villages burned, civilians killed and bodies mutilated. The men brought their service papers and unit citations with them to Detroit to show they had served in the U.S. Army, Navy

or Marines and had served in Vietnam.

Much of what they said had been reported or televised before, even from Vietnam. What was different here was the number of veterans present. In Washington during December, for example, only about a dozen veterans appeared in a similar proceeding in which Miss Fonda was also listed as a sponsor.

Not Isolated

One aim of the Detroit hearing, according to Jan Crumb of Brooklyn, who founded the group, is to show that atrocities were not isolated incidents but permeated the war and so could not be the fault of individual soldiers or junior officers but rather of the leadership of the Army and the nation.

"We're passing the buck, and a certain number of the onus of that dollar belong to us," said Kenneth Campbell, who noted that he had been a Marine corporal. But "the people who make the policy should be the first to burn," he added.

Some veterans predicted that charges of war crimes in Vietnam would grow as more young men returned home without a victory or any feeling of righteousness.

"The brutalizing experiences of war are offset by the glory of victory," said one former Navy lieutenant, now in graduate school at Columbia. "In the first night I got out I went to a cocktail party. People were asking me about the war, about Vietnamization, and I'd say I didn't know. I felt like a freak."

Today, if asked, he continued, "I'd say it's terrible."

Dr. David Galacia, who identified himself as a former major and Army psychiatrist in Vietnam, said:

Anything Goes

"When you get there, you arrive with an ethics, your values. After a while you get the impression that standard operating procedure for the day is, anything goes there."

"If you're involved in an atrocity, other people have done it too, and you have something in common. Three days after you're there you're a part of it, or later in for a year of bedlam."

Mr. Crumb, the founder of the veterans group, said he had wanted an Army career and was a private in Vietnam in 1962. He said that he received an appointment to West Point in 1964 but left after four months. He said that he was "sick to death" of what he foresaw for Vietnam.

Miss Fonda was said to have raised money for the Detroit sessions through lectures. The cost of the three days of the forum, held in a midtown motel, was estimated at \$25,000 to \$30,000. Also listed as a major contributor was the author Mark Lane.

The veterans were divided into panels of about a dozen, each telling his story before an audience of several hundred, mainly young people.

LA Uses Laos AID Funds, U.S. Agency Report Says

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT)—General Accounting Office officials concluded that much of the aid earmarked for assisting Laos has been used for financing military activities in Laos.

At the direction of the White House, the CIA for many years has been supporting a 30,000-man guerrilla army of Mao and Yao tribesmen in operations against the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese forces in northern Laos. As part of this program, the CIA has provided refugee support for the dependents of the guerrilla troops.

Reports Censored

The sections in the GAO report dealing with assistance to "paramilitary forces" were censored at the direction of the executive branch. But the subcommittee said in a statement that the reports "fully document and support" its earlier findings that "until relatively recent times the United States refugee program was simply a euphemism to cover American assistance to persons who agreed to take up arms against the Pathet Lao."

In the last fiscal year, AID provided some \$17 million for refugee assistance to Laos, Sen. Kennedy estimated that about 80 percent of this amount had gone for "paramilitary purposes" associated with CIA operations in Laos.

As of July, 1970, there were approximately 278 villages with more than 250,000 persons receiving refugee assistance. Of this total, some 45 percent, or well over 100,000 persons, were estimated by the subcommittee to be in the category of "paramilitary forces and their dependents."

A spokesman for AID said the United States was devoting more than \$15 million a year to Laos aid funds—almost one-third of the total to "relocating, feeding, housing and providing health care for refugees." He acknowledged that some of this assistance went to "irregular or paramilitary forces aligned with the Lao government and because of their need for 'food and other support,' but he said "a larger percentage" of the refugees were dependents of such forces.

Tornado Hits Florida

GULF BREEZE, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—A tornado struck a complex containing about 175 apartments early today, injuring more than 20 residents and leaving many others unaccounted for, in this Pensacola Bay town authorities said.

SALT Views Of U.S. Draw Soviet Blasts

Moscow Criticizes 'Negative' Position

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (NYT)—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia yesterday criticized Gerard C. Smith, the chief United States negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, for reportedly taking "an extremely negative" view of the Soviet proposal for a curb on defensive systems only.

An article by Izvestia's Washington correspondent, Yuri Barsukov, said the proposal had evoked "great interest" among American political and scientific circles but that Mr. Smith, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was trying to dissuade U.S. senators from taking it seriously.

This is a "strange role" for the person delegated to seek arms control agreements to take, Izvestia said. The newspaper was referring to reports that Mr. Smith had briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the SALT talks and had indicated that the Nixon administration was pressing for an overall arms curb on both strategic offensive and defensive weapons systems and was not inclined to accept the Soviet proposal for a curb only on the anti-missile systems.

The Izvestia article was the second Soviet criticism of the American negotiating position at the SALT talks in recent days. On Wednesday, ending a strict Soviet silence on the progress of the talks, Soviet Communist party newspaper, had rejected the American stand on what constituted strategic offensive arms.

The Pravda article had concentrated on criticism of the U.S. refusal to discuss curbs on fighter-bombers based in Western Europe and at sea within the SALT talks framework.

Mutilated Bodies Of Couple Found On Florida Boat

DANIA, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Police hunted for dark-complected man yesterday as a medical examiner described the slaying of a New York cosmetic company executive and his blonde bride.

Both George Beck and his wife, Ina Jo, were struck with a hatchet or heavy sharp instrument as well as being stabbed, Dr. Jack Mickey said.

The mutilated nude bodies of Mr. Beck, 51-year-old Revlon Corp. vice-president, and his 31-year-old wife were found Friday in the salon of their 60-foot houseboat at Cory Cove Marina.

Both had skull fractures and multiple stab wounds, Dr. Mickey said.

Gallup Poll Youth Shares Public Aversion For Extremist Group in U.S.

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Extremist groups in America—both on the far right and the far left—have almost as little appeal among the nation's college students as they do among the U.S. adult population as a whole. Students, however, lean slightly more to the left in their ratings of these groups than does the rest of the nation.

Less than 5 percent of both students and adults give two rightist organizations—the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan—a "highly favorable" rating. At the same time, less than 10 percent of both students and adults give a "highly favorable" rating to two leftist organizations—the Students for a Democratic Society and the Black Panthers.

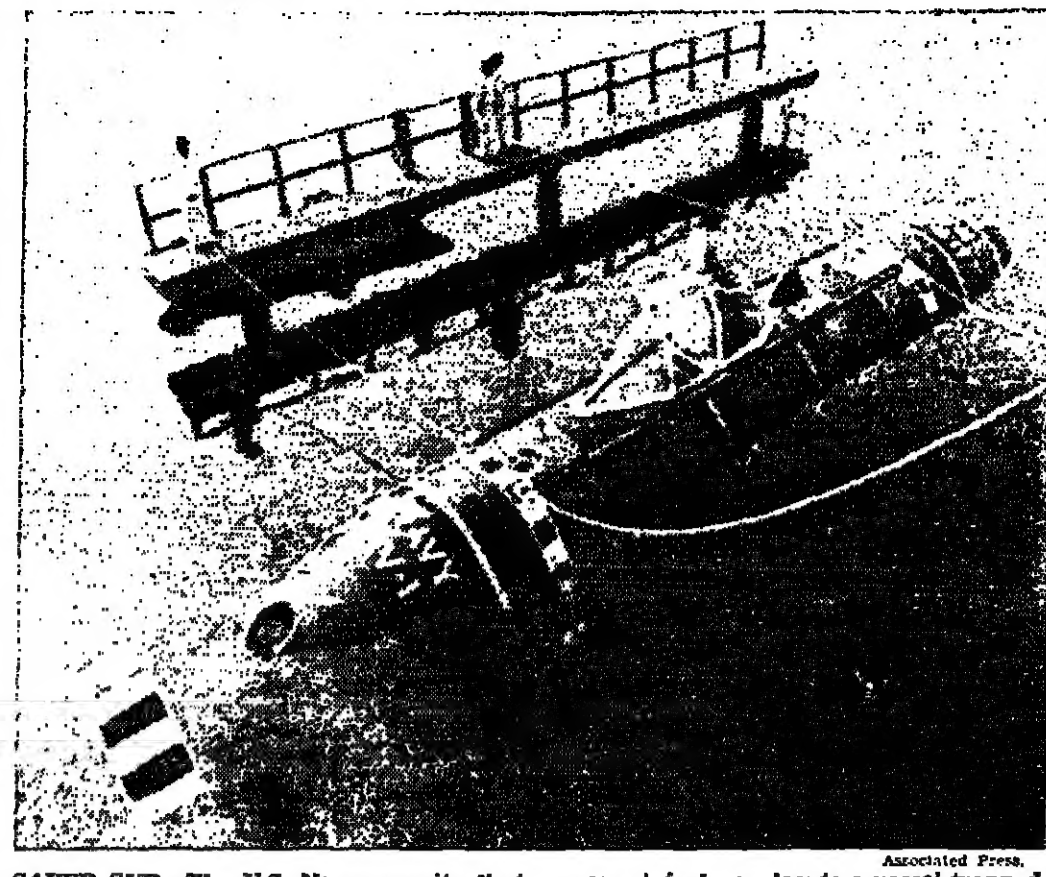
Some slight divergence in views is found in the case of the Black Panthers. Fewer students proportionately give this organization a "highly unfavorable" rating than is true among the rest of the general public. However, strongly negative views outweigh strongly favorable views among both groups surveyed.

Another leftist organization—the Weathermen—is given an overwhelmingly negative rating by students. No comparisons are available with the views of the adult population as a whole.

Analysis of the ratings by background characteristics shows that the radical left groups tested are most likely to be favorably regarded by college seniors and graduate students, who are attending private institutions in the East and who come from upper-income homes.

It is of particular interest to note that women college students are somewhat more favorably disposed toward the leftist organizations tested than are men, and correspondingly, are less favorably disposed toward the rightist organizations.

In an effort to determine the prevalence of radical sentiment in the college student popula-



SAVER SUB—The U.S. Navy says its first rescue minisub can locate a vessel trapped under water, link up with it and pluck its crew to safety. Navy officials reported the \$41 million craft underwent tests last week off the California coast.

New Yorker Beaten, Tourists Threatened by Mobs in Rome

ROME, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Leftist students roamed the streets of Rome yesterday, threatening American tourists and beating up a New Yorker who took photographs of them.

Terrorism and savage fighting earlier by "squadristi"—the name Italians give to goon squads of rightist and leftist extremists—created a crisis for the six-month-old government of Premier Emilio Colombo.

The violence erupted after hand grenades were thrown into a crowd in Catanzaro in Calabria. A worker was killed in the explosions.

Officials believe that the bombs were thrown by terrorists from Reggio Calabria, a larger city that represents the choice of Catanzaro as capital of the Calabria region.

But Communists and other leftists—including the students in Rome yesterday—attributed the bombings to "Fascist provocation."

Several thousand students marched through Rome Friday night and disorders erupted in which at least seven persons officially were reported injured.

Police said some youths shouted threats yesterday at a group of American tourists outside a downtown hotel and punched and kicked Fred A. Arcuri, 34, a tourist from New York, who was taking pictures of the demonstration. Mr. Arcuri was treated in hospital but released later.

A student was forced to march at the head of a leftist column with a sign around his neck reading: "I Am a Fascist Killer." Police rescued him.

What Germans Dislike Most

BOON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—An

annoyance No. 1 for most West Germans (71 percent) is rising prices, but annoyance No. 2 (50 percent) is young men with long hair, "who are unwilling to work," a leading public opinion survey company reported yesterday.

The Demoscopic Institute of Allensbach polling West Germans over 16 years of age, said other annoyances, in order, were the growth of crime, high rents, radical students, the government in Bonn, traffic jams, foreign laborers, polluted air in the cities and the manners of the police.

Guggenheim Palace in Venice Robbed; Art Works Stolen

VENICE, Feb. 7 (UPI)—A neighbor saw three youths at the wall behind the palace owned by American art patron Peggy Guggenheim.

One of them said that they were looking for a key they accidentally threw over the wall.

But police said today that the three youths were the chief suspects in an art theft Friday night at Miss Guggenheim's palace on the Grand Canal where she has an art collection valued at \$12.8 million.

Miss Guggenheim has been an honorary citizen of Venice since 1963 and is one of the city's most famous residents.

Police said they were not sure what was stolen, nor how much the paintings were worth.

The theft was reported by an employee of Miss Guggenheim. Police said that the employee did not know enough about the art collection to give them precise details.

Among the works owned by Miss Guggenheim and on show at her palace are paintings and sculptures by Picasso, Georges Braque, Max Ernst, Jackson Pollock, Marc Chagall, Henry Moore and other leading modern artists.

Miss Guggenheim, who is visiting friends in London, was notified of the theft by her son in Paris early this morning. She said that

at least ten paintings were missing from her Venice home, one a Picasso called "A Boy With Striped Shirt."

"The thieves knew what they were after," she said.

Three Jackson Pollocks and two paintings by her former husband, Max Ernst, are believed to have been among the robbers' haul, she said.

She said that the stolen works were worth "thousands of dollars" but she would not specify the exact amount.

N.C. Orders Out Guard After 2 Deaths in 5 Days

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7 (AP)—National Guard troops were ordered into Wilmington by Gov. Bob Scott today after a white man was shot and killed, the second person to die in five days of racial violence.

The trouble was blamed on tension resulting from black teenagers' demands for changes in public schools. The number of guardsmen sent in was not disclosed.

Police said the white man, Harvey Cumber, was shot during an outbreak of sniper gunfire in a Negro neighborhood. James Cumber said his father was driving his truck through an intersection when he was shot in the back of the head.

Last night a patrolman shot and killed Stevenson Gibbs Mitchell, 19, a Negro. Police Chief R. E. Williamson said Mr. Mitchell was armed with a shotgun.

Two other men, one a police sergeant, received flesh wounds in the leg from gunfire late last night. Another man was hit by what police said was sniper gunfire early today. They were hospitalized but were reported in good condition.

GI Gets 6 Months For Qui Nhon Killing

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Feb. 7 (AP)—A U.S. Army soldier was found guilty yesterday of negligent homicide in the shooting of a Vietnamese youth at Qui Nhon two months ago which touched off two days of anti-American rioting.

A U.S. Army special court-martial sentenced Matias Yzaguirre to six months in prison and reduction in rank from private first class to private and imposed a fine of \$360.

Paintings by Pope's Assailant to Be Shown

MANILA, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Manila Times art critic, Alfredo Flores, announced today plans for an exhibition of surrealist paintings by Benjamin Mendoza y Amor, who is accused of attempting to kill Pope Paul VI.

Mendoza's lawyer moved Friday that the case be dismissed on grounds the prosecution "miserably failed" to prove he tried to kill the Pope with a knife at the Manila Airport Nov. 27.

Mr. Flores said the exhibition is intended to present Mendoza's artistic side and "not to generate publicity for an already overpublicized personality."

Heresy Council Draws Denial By Frederika

Letter to Archbishop Is Read in Athens

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—The Greek Orthodox Church has made public a letter from Queen Mother Frederika's official spokesman denying that she criticized the church and clergy in a conversation with Cyrus A. Sulzberger of The New York Times.

The royal family's chamberlain and spokesman, Leonidas Papagos reportedly said in the letter that the queen mother has not read Mr. Sulzberger's book "The Last of the Giants," but "she is certain that it would have been impossible for her to have made the remarks attributed to her."

She was said to have told Mr. Sulzberger in a 1961 interview when she still was queen, that "it is not important whether Christ lived. What is important are His teachings and His legend."

She also allegedly criticized Greek priests for their behavior.

Lindbergh Calls SST Costly, Noisy, Pollution Threat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Pioneer aviator Charles A. Lindbergh has declared himself against building an American supersonic transport plane, because, he said, it will prove unprofitable and noisy.

Col. Lindbergh is on the board of Pan American World Airways, whose president, Clayton R. Kopp, is among the SST's most enthusiastic corporate boosters.

In a Feb. 3 letter to Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D. Ill., Col. Lindbergh emphatically set forth his position: "As a citizen," he said, "I feel we are already subjected to more than enough technological noise, and my vote will be against adding to the present noise level in any unnecessary way. I do not accept as practical or lasting the idea that SSTs would be flown sparsely only over water."

Col. Lindbergh, who was 69 Thursday, wrote aviation history in May, 1927, when, alone, he piloted "The Spirit of St. Louis" from Long Island to Paris. In subsequent years "The Lone Eagle" has devoted himself more to environmental issues than to the cause of commercial aviation.

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Revealing Power Struggle

Franco's Son-in-Law Offers Himself for Political Role

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A new element has been added to the confusion attending the political struggle inside the Franco regime: Generalissimo Francisco Franco's son-in-law.

He is Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordin, a heart surgeon, an active member of Spain's polo-playing and party set and a man of affairs whose wife, Carmen, is Gen. Franco's only child.

Dr. Martinez Bordin has never been taken very seriously in Spanish political circles. He is a member of the inner circle at the Pardo Palace but is not regarded as particularly influential with his father-in-law.

Seldom Heard

Although holding strong political views, a fervent belief in the Franco leadership and a fervent suspicion of the revolutionary currents inside it—he has rarely voiced them publicly.

Last Friday, however, while attending a ceremony renaming a street in his honor on the outskirts of Guadalajara, 40 miles from Madrid, Dr. Martinez Bordin announced that he was ready to become a political figure if his country needed him. His implication was that it did.

The reaction in Madrid has been a combination of amusement at the rather comically inflated rhetoric and concern over political implications. The press, the advice of officials, has not mentioned the speech. But copies have been circulating privately and with great velocity.

"I give you my word that to become a status or a street is a deeply moving experience," Mr. Martinez Bordin told a group of friends who had driven up from Madrid for the occasion. The doctor, a good-looking, hot-tempered man, continued: "To be able to receive such demonstrations when a person is still alive can lead a person to the verge of a heart attack. Because one is not made of stone, nor is one's heart."

He went on to speak of a crisis provoked by small groups of privileged persons, who were betraying Gen. Franco and proclaimed his readiness to assume a political role to fight them.

Dr. Martinez Bordin thus brought into public view, though rather indirectly, the most sensitive aspect of the power struggle within the regime. This is the hostility of the Pardo group, Gen. Franco's household and immediate entourage, toward Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, who acts as premier, and the political faction that supports him and dominates the cabinet.

The struggle is for Gen. Franco's ear and for a dominant position in the eventual succession. It was sharpened by the court-martial in Burgos of 15 Basque nationalists in December. The group, led by Adm. Carrero and the cabinet, whose members are associated with the lay Francoist organization, Opus Dei, is bitterly opposed by an older faction more typical of what the world generally associates with the Franco regime: the Falangists, syndicalists and much of the army.

The trial resulted in death sentences that were commuted by Gen. Franco and brought charges that Carrero was betraying Gen. Franco through bungling, permissiveness and corruption. The cabinet seemed to be in danger, especially when much of the army joined in the campaign.

However, Gen. Franco, who is 76 and feeble, reacted strongly against the threat of military assertiveness. He fired one general, warned some others and for the moment, the army is more or less back in its traditional passive role.

The Carrero faction appears to have won and rumors of a cabinet shakeup have died down. The political battle during December and early January had one serious effect for Adm. Carrero and his group: It all but brought the Pardo group into the open.

Gen. Franco's personal entourage



Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordin, Gen. Franco's son-in-law, as he appeared at news conference on Sept. 19, 1968, after performing Spain's first heart transplant.

Bonn, Paris Sign Pact on War Crimes

Prosecution Accord Called 10 Years Late

BONN, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—West Germany and France have signed an agreement on the prosecution of unpunished war criminals which ten years ago might have helped German courts try hundreds of accused Nazi offenders.

Under the pact—signed last Tuesday and now before the Bonn parliament for approval—West German authorities are permitted to prosecute the 1,000 accused Nazis tried in absentia in France at the end of World War II.

But in practice the courts can try only an estimated 300 of these defendants, and it is doubtful that enough evidence is available to convict more than a handful.

According to West German statutes of limitation, only defendants accused by France of murder or complicity in murder are now liable to prosecution.

These are unofficially reported to number around 300, although French military courts sentenced about 500 Germans to death in their absence. None could be sent to stand trial in France because the West German Constitution prohibits the extradition of any citizen.

Difficulties Noted

Even after the dossier are eventually delivered from Paris to Bonn as a result of the agreement, it will be difficult to assemble evidence at least 25 years after the alleged crimes.

As one newspaper said, "Many of the older so-called desk murderers are dead and many witnesses needed to convict the once over-zealous young activists are also dead."

Some West German officials fear that if the agreement does not result in convictions, it will appear as if Bonn is letting war criminals go unpunished.

Before the agreement, West Germany was prevented by a treaty with the three Western allies from prosecuting Nazis already convicted or investigated by American, British or French authorities.

In immediate postwar years it was felt that German judges might be too lenient with wartime offenders and might reverse sentences. But many lawyers here contend that in practice, West German courts would have been harsher than some allied courts were after the East-West cold war began.

'Small-Time' Cases

They point out that it was not unusual for West German courts in the 1950s to try so-called "small-time" offenders, while the witnesses were their former wartime superiors who were no longer open to prosecution.

Recognizing the loopholes in allied and West German rules, Bonn and Paris began talks several years ago on an amendment to the allied treaty. Only France had tried German Nazis in absentia.

On the French side, West Germany was frequently accused in the press and by resistance organizations of not clearing up some of the most painful events in France's war memories.

One sore point was the sparsity of prosecutions in connection with the deportation of about 80,000 French Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp, and another was the continued freedom of former Waffen SS Gen. Heinrich Lammerding.

Lammerding was sentenced to death three times in France and was held responsible for the 1944 hangings of 99 French partisans in Tulle and the massacre of 643 inhabitants of Oradour-sur-Glane. He died in a West German hospital on Jan. 13.

The French press also highlighted the case of former wartime army Maj. Karl-Theodor Molnar, 55, who retired from the West German armed forces as a general last year. He was sentenced in absentia in 1951 in connection with the 1944 shooting of 108 partisans in the Ardennes. He had denied the charges.

West German authorities who investigated him when he was promoted to general apparently found no concrete evidence against him.

According to West Germany's central office for Nazi prosecutions in Ludwigsburg, officials hope those connected with Jewish deportations can be brought to trial. But a spokesman warned that most previously available evidence is not on hand now and said that in many absentia cases France had imposed sentences without a full investigation.



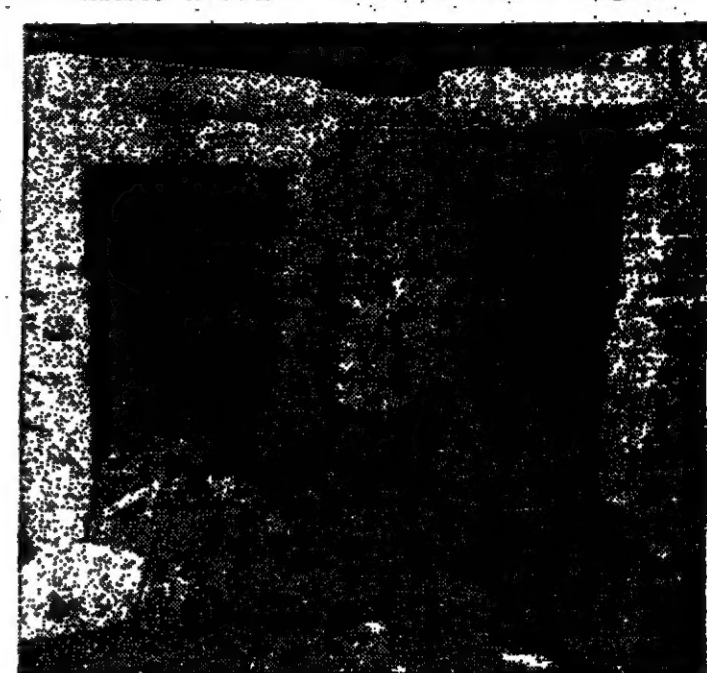
General view of excavations at Florence cathedral. Tombs are in left background.

Artist Thought Found

FLORENCE, Feb. 7 (AP).—Archaeologists have unearthed two tombs under the present floor of the Florence cathedral that they think may belong to the medieval artists Giotto and Andrea Pisano. Records show that the two men were buried in the area.

Giotto, who died in 1337, attained fame for his graceful frescoes, especially a series on Christ's life painted in the Scrovegni chapel in Padua, and for designing the bell tower for the Florence cathedral.

Pisano, known as the founder of the Florentine school of sculpture, executed the bas-reliefs on one of the doors of the Baptistery in Florence. He died in 1398.



Tombs found during excavation. Human bones at left.

Egypt Stepping Up Pressure On Israel for Opening Canal

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Egypt intensified pressure on Israel yesterday to accept a proposal by President Anwar Sadat for reopening the Suez Canal, declaring that a rejection of the plan, which involves a partial Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula, could be equal to rejecting "any efforts for a peaceful solution."

On Thursday night Mr. Sadat announced that Egypt would extend for 30 days the Suez Canal ceasefire, which was to have expired Friday. He coupled the announcement with his proposal to clear the canal of sunken ships and reopen it to international navigation.

The Egyptian condition for such a step, he said, is a pullback of Israeli troops from the eastern bank of the canal.

In a television interview yesterday, Israeli Premier Golda Meir indicated a cold attitude toward the suggestion, although she did not explicitly reject it.

An Egyptian spokesman, Munir Hafez, commenting today on Mrs. Meir's remarks, said: "If Mrs. Meir is rejecting this last chance, that makes it clear to the whole world that Israel is against the United Nations Security Council resolution and any efforts for a peaceful solution."

"We hoped Israel would show some reason, but our hopes were in vain. She made no step toward peace."

The Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1957, called for—in addition to an Israeli withdrawal and secure and recognized borders—free passage in international waterways, implying the right of Israeli ships to use the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran, which leads to the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel Reply Coming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Prime Minister Golda Meir will make her nation's reply Tuesday to the Egyptian proposal that the Suez Canal be reopened in exchange for a pullback of Israeli troops.

Mrs. Meir met with her cabinet for four hours today, discussing the proposals put forward by President Sadat. A communiqué after the session said she would deliver her speech to parliament Tuesday.

An American Reaction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., a member of the Armed Services Committee, said today that the United States and Israel should stand firm against Egyptian proposals to reopen the Suez Canal in the near future.

He said they "reflected Moscow's desire to gain use of the closed waterway to increase the effectiveness of the Russian Navy and merchant fleet."

Ceylon Bars Hippies

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Ceylon today announced it has banned hippies from entering the country and is instructing all Ceylonese missions abroad to refuse visas to hippies.

Pompidou: Ivory Coast Is a 'Model'

Reaches Abidjan After Senegal Visit

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Feb. 7 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou today hailed Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny as a leader who has made his country "a model for the whole of Africa."

Arriving in Abidjan on the third leg of a ten-day African tour of West Africa, Mr. Pompidou was greeted by Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, who became his country's chief of state after a long and distinguished career in French politics prior to Ivory Coast independence in 1960.

The Ivory Coast aroused "not only respect but one can say admiration and sometimes envy," Mr. Pompidou said, hailing the nation's economic progress as "truly remarkable."

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny expressed his conviction that Mr. Pompidou's visit "will strengthen even more the special relations of cooperation" between France and the Ivory Coast.

Before leaving Senegal, Mr. Pompidou described his talks with Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor as "very fruitful and satisfactory."

During a toast at an official luncheon, the French president pledged France would continue to give financial aid to Senegal to help the African country towards its "rendezvous with the industrial society."

At the luncheon, Mr. Senghor praised Mr. Pompidou's policies towards the third world and said his country would always cooperate with France. He paid tribute to what he called "France's missionary role in international institutions."

Fears by French and Senegalese security officials of possible anti-French demonstrations failed to materialize, though anti-French students contacted accompanying newsmen to speak of "police repression" and to "condemn French imperialism and neo-colonialism."

Capt. Kintner Dies; a Navy Shipbuilder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).

Capt. Edwin Abraham Kintner, 59, one of the Navy's top shipbuilders who died Friday of a heart attack after a long illness.

Capt. Kintner was one of three surviving members of the Naval Academy class of 1923.

He was kept on active duty a year after his retirement date, until August, 1948, because of his extensive knowledge of naval construction, a field which he entered in 1908.

This duty took him to Philadelphia, Norfolk and Camden, N.J. In 1940, he was commended by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the part he played in preparation of the controversial turning over of U.S. destroyers to the British before the U.S. entry into World War.

Capt. Kintner, a native of Iacona, Ind., is survived by two sons, retired Navy Capt. Edwin G. of Bethesda, and James G. of Cincinnati, a daughter, Susan, of Washington, and two granddaughters.

Reginald A. Bradley

GRASS VALLEY, Calif., Feb. 7 (UPI).—Reginald A. Bradley, 106, who had lived in the old West and fought for his rights in the modern West, died Friday.

He was believed to be the next-to-last surviving veteran of the Indian wars.

A rugged Englishman who loved the outdoors, "girls and 100-proof whiskey," Mr. Bradley entered a convalescence home two months ago and died of natural causes.

The Veterans' Administration says Mr. Bradley's death leaves just one survivor of the era, Fredrick W. Franks, who fought in an all-black cavalry group. Mr. Franks is 94 and lives in Chicago.

Hans Baumann

BASEL, Feb. 7 (AP).—Hans Baumann, 65, Swiss President of the International Handball Federation, died today of a heart attack. Mr. Baumann, a referee of many international contests, had been president of the federation since 1958.

Manila Riots Cost 7th Life in 6 Days

MANILA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—An American oil company employee was stabbed to death this morning while seeking Jesney (misheard) drivers and student sympathizers staged their sixth day of protests against fuel price increases.

Police said the dead man—still unidentified—was an employee of the Esso Oil Company here. He was stabbed near the university of the Philippines campus in Quezon City, just outside Manila—scene of several recent violent clashes—but the circumstances of the killing were not immediately clear.

Six persons have already died in the current unrest.

Incident in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP).—East German soldiers at the war memorial in West Berlin turned a young West Berliner over to British military police today after he had climbed a double row of barbed wire and let the monument's flagpole to shoot him.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Theatre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 9 p.m. (Volunté O.A.L.)

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Soloist: Alexander WEISBERG

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The Americas: For the United States, The Good Old Days Are Going, Going...

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—When the Organization of American States opened its special session yesterday, Secretary General Gale Plass gave a sumptuous reception at the Smithsonian, around the carousel that had been built in 1903.

It was a time for nostalgia, what with the carousel and an old spinning frame and early photographs, and the American diplomats there might have been well-advised to wallow in it for a moment. For the oncoming session was to show more clearly than ever before that the good old days, when Latin America heeded the soft words—or bent to the big stick—were gone, perhaps forever.

First there was the matter of tuna fish. Against strenuous American objections the Latin American countries voted 22 to 0 to hear Ecuador's complaint that the United States was using coercion by suspending military sales in retaliation for the seizure of 17 fishing trawlers. Not a single country sided with the United States.

Then there was the kidnapping issue. The United States put its efforts behind a narrow anti-terrorism convention with some loopholes that sensitive countries might find useful. That only squeaked through following a dramatic—some thought it theatrical—walkout by six countries.

'Automatic Majority'

"Well," said one American diplomat in a burst of understatement as he was leaving the elegant Pan American Union building, "the days of the automatic majority are over."

Students of Latin American affairs note that the majority was eroding as long ago as 1964 when sanctions against Cuba were voted through, but with difficulty. At the height of the cold war, it was noted, hemispheric solidarity was far more respectable and independent nationalisms far less evident. Only on issues of palpable threat, as in the Cuban missile crisis, was a majority easy to come by, they say.

But the recent session seemed to pile one problem on another. It could have been worse. For example, nobody started bringing up the Cuban issue, on which the United States has not budged, but which other nations of the hemisphere have wanted to reconsider.

In December, during the inauguration of Mexican President Luis Echeverria, there was talk among the foreign ministers about lifting the sanctions imposed on Cuba in 1964. Peru indicated it was preparing to bring up the matter either at this meeting or the next one in April.

Chile had already reestablished diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's regime. Mexico never broke them. Bolivia and a number of other countries like



For U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who is said to be considering a trip to Latin America, each possible step is fraught with difficulties never mentioned in Fodor's guides.

Peru showed signs of wanting the sanctions lifted even if they planned no change in relations. Then, at a meeting of Central American nations, Guatemala proposed that a common stand against change be made, and a total of five agreed. Sugar

quotas were said to have something to do with the decision, but whatever the reasoning, it became clear that change in relations with Cuba would not win a sufficient number of votes. A Peruvian diplomat said last week that his country, at least,

would not be bringing up the issue when the OAS meets April 21 in Costa Rica.

Other Troubles

There were other troubles. For example there was the private

sniping—put diplomatically, of course—that Secretary of State William P. Rogers couldn't even be present to deliver his own speech to a meeting of foreign ministers in his own capital. And that low-level technicians—non-Spanish speaking ones at that—were sent to negotiate the kidnapping treaty with prestigious foreign ministers.

All of which points up the problems facing Mr. Rogers as he considers a trip to Latin America, which he has said he would like to visit. Aside from the obvious impossibility of visiting all 22 OAS nations, each possible stop appears fraught with difficulties never mentioned in Fodor's guides. It begins to look like the salubrious lands of coffee and bananas have become, at least in part, centers of terror and torture, kidnapping and extortion.

Would it be possible for the secretary to visit Uruguay? Would the Tupamaros be friendly? Would a stop in Brazil appear to put U.S. support behind alleged incidents of torture? Would a visit to Chile be taken as an endorsement of the election of a Marxist with considerable Communist support?

Would visits to any one of a number of military regimes look like approval?

When and where Mr. Rogers will go has not been decided, but even with all the roadblocks it is expected that he will make the trip. And if the United States has troubles, and has lost its "automatic majority," it has also lost the image of wielding the big stick against its neighbors to the south.

In the Prophet's Footsteps

By Eric Pace

AL-SHEHISI, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 1. (Delayed NYT).—The main road to Mecca has been crowded with a rush of pilgrims that is described as unprecedented in Islam's history.

Workmen from Niger go on foot. Moneyed Arabians cruise in polished limousines. And literal-minded Iranians go in rooftop buses because tradition says pilgrims should arrive bareheaded at Mecca—Al-Mukarramah, the highly honored.

This is the first week of Zul Hadj, the Moslem month of pilgrimage. Pious travelers from more than 80 countries have been converging on Mecca, Medina and the other hallowed places near this desert kingdom's Red Sea coast.

Air travel and better conditions here have spurred the upsurge in recent years. More than 370,000 foreigners have already arrived this season and a record total of well over 400,000 is expected, along with a million Saudis.

Non-Moslems Barred

The pilgrimage brings happiness to the faces of participants, like those passing this hallowed just west of Mecca. This is as far as non-Moslems are allowed to go, for they are barred from the sacred places.

The pilgrimage is also a source of pride and prestige and foreign exchange—\$84 million in 1969—for the Saudis, and they make use of the occasion to denounce Israel.

It also brings many headaches, notably a fear of cholera, because of outbreaks elsewhere, and of other epidemic diseases. Field facilities that could handle 15,000 patients have been set up and some pilgrims have been denied entry as poor health risks.

"Thanks be to Allah, at least the weather is cool," said the director general of pilgrimage, Sheikh Ismail Manas, who presides over arrangements from his office at Jidda, a Saudi port 30 miles westward.

The 70-degree winter breezes that play around Mecca's hundred minarets refresh the arriving pilgrims, most of whom are in their fifties and sixties. They are fairly prosperous in the main because their religion teaches that only those who can afford it should come. The pilgrimage is one of the five main requirements of Islam, which claims 900 million adherents, or a seventh of the human race.

Growth Unnoticed

The recent growth in the world's largest sustained mass religious observance has been little noticed in the West because Moslems carry it out almost independently of the Western world and its Christian-dominated governments. Moslems prize the pilgrimage as a unifying experience since it mingles the faithful of diverse origins, all dressed in simple white pilgrim's garb, on an equal basis. Its routine has remained essentially unchanged for centuries.

On arriving in Saudi Arabia pilgrims usually go to Mecca, the Prophet Mohammed's birthplace. Fourteen centuries later, it is still a dusty, bustling commercial center.

Before entering Mecca the pilgrims go through a purifying ritual that includes, in its fullest form, bathing the nostrils three times while saying "O Allah, grant that I may know the aromas and fragrance of paradise."

Since pre-Islamic times, Mecca has been revered as the site of the Kaaba, the cube-shaped stone shrine that Moslems believe was built by Abraham. The pilgrims circle it seven times and kiss or salute the sacred black stone counter-sunk into its exterior.

They also generally visit Mecca, the town north of here that is the site of Mohammed's tomb and is considered the second holiest city.

On the ninth day of Zul Hadj—Feb. 5 this year—after many preliminary rites, the pilgrims gather by Jibal Arafat, a stone outcropping in a barren valley near Mecca. There, in the high-point of the pilgrimage, the faithful declare their repentance. Later they go to the nearby village of Mina, where each marks a sacrifice by slitting the throat of a sheep with a sharp knife.

Sacrificial Problem

As the pilgrimage has grown, supplying and disposing of the animals has become something of a problem. Some have to be imported. The government is pondering designs for a ritual slaughterhouse.

The pilgrimage ends at Mecca, after further observances, by the 13th of the Moslem month at the latest.

The first pilgrims began arriving in December. Laden airliners have been landing at Jidda at a rate of 130 a day recently and disgorging more than 10,000 pilgrims in a 24-hour span.

Though the Saudi government maintains two bunkhouses, numbers have had to bed down under the desert stars while awaiting transport from the airport. Pale Turks, wiry Malays, stately Sudanese—all

endure the crowding and delays with strikingly serene expressions.

"The pilgrimage is something every Moslem wants to do," said a black New Yorker wearing a black beret.

Waiting near him at the airport was a Chinese from Taiwan. Ali Chiuah-sun Yang, who hitched up his pilgrim's garb and said, "I do not believe that religion is only opium for the people. I am happy to be in this holy land."

Pilgrimage Easier

The elderly pilgrims' serenity stems partly from Islam's teaching that it is particularly blessed to die while on hadj. Many have brought their shrouds with them "just in case," as a trail Javanese scholar from Singapore, Jurnali bin Sirap, said earnestly.

Younger pilgrims are tranquil too, out of satisfaction at discharging their religious duty, earning the title of Hadj. In some countries those who have been to Mecca fly green flags.

"I'm lucky that the pilgrimage is so easy now," said Abdul Bakar, a 31-year-old clerk from Kaduna, Nigeria, as his young wife loaded their footlocker onto her head. "In the old days people used to go by foot from Kaduna, and the trip could take you 30 years."

A few black Africans are visible this year hiking along the twin-lane Jidda-Mecca road, which cuts through a bleak landscape of dun-colored hills crowded with dark crags.

"I have no money but I am very happy, for I go to pray," said Hamza, Sami Mousa, a 25-year-old laborer from Niger. He and some friends had come across the Red Sea from the Sudan.

The most numerous pilgrims—those who spoke Arabic were interviewed through a Saudi government interpreter wearing a gold-trimmed robe—are from nearby Yemen, Turkey and Iran, but small groups have come from distant lands.

At least one expatriate American, a black, is said to live in Mecca, and three other American blacks have come as guests of a member of the Saudi royal family.



In former times, the last leg of the pilgrimage was made on camelback escorted by bedouin tribesmen, but the late King Ibn Saud transformed it by decreeing that it was proper to go by car.

'Sheiks of Hadj'

Now, as in the past, foreign pilgrims entrust their safety to guides known as "sheiks of the hadj." Over the centuries some families have become rich and pillars of Meccan society, which rejected Mohammed when he began preaching his doctrine.

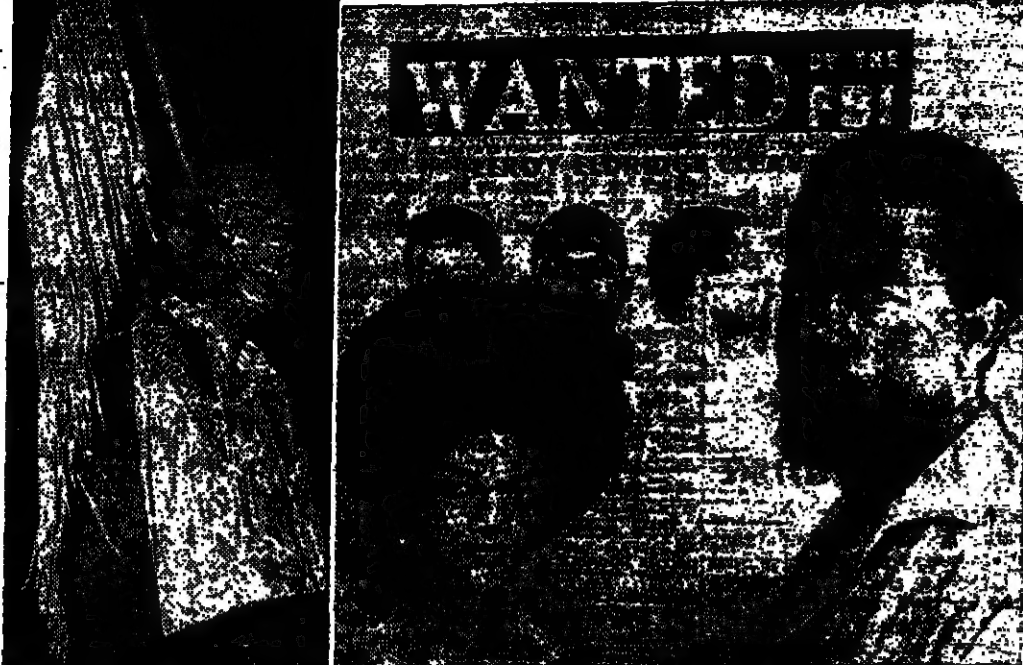
As protector of the holy cities, King Faisal has spent more than \$100 million in expanding and renewing the mosque around the Kaaba, project that finished last year. The government is also refurbishing the drainage systems in the two cities, which have been afflicted by floods, and it has ordered a big new airport in the desert five miles north of Jidda.

In downtown Jidda, the merchants were busy meeting the pilgrims' needs. Nimble money-changers hawked their wares by clicking old American Marathons, their displays displayed beads and prayer rugs and pictures of the holy sites.

Traditionally, new-fledged hadjis hand out souvenir gifts when they get home, a sort of sharing of their good fortune and their satisfaction—the satisfaction that renews in the final prayer they read as they leave Mecca:

We are those who have returned to the Lord,
And those who have repented,
And those who have sought forgiveness,
And those who praise our God.

Cleaver and Leary



William F. Buckley Jr. and Timothy Leary... and the Eldridge Cleavers in Algeria.

At 7:50 p.m. on January 9, Timothy and Rosemary Leary suffered what Eldridge Cleaver termed 'a revolutionary bust.'

THE AUTHOR of this article is European editor of New York's "Village Voice." He has just returned from a visit to Algiers, where he held extensive conversations with Eldridge Cleaver and Timothy Leary.

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS.—Eldridge Cleaver and Timothy Leary are playing a marathon game of cat and mouse in Algeria. Both rely on games to fill their day, and championship-class players are to be expected. Leary may have lost a castle—his board position isn't so hot—but he's a resourceful player and it's an early gambit.

At 7:50 p.m. on January 8, Timothy and Rosemary Leary suffered what Cleaver termed "a revolutionary bust." Four of Cleaver's Panther staff entered the Learys' Algiers apartment shortly before some dinner guests were due to arrive. This was to be the Learys' first dinner party and it was the immediate cause of the bust. They were taken to one of the Panthers' Algiers apartments and placed under house detention for four days.

"It makes me very sad to have had to do this," Cleaver said. "I've been in jail, been unable to relate to it, and I don't like being a jailer. But we cannot afford to jeopardize our work towards revolution in Algeria. We're dealing with contacts Timothy has made here, the confidence he has invested in certain people, whom I consider to be dangerous. It concerns loose talking to various people. I'm not opposed to social gatherings, I'm speaking strictly of the composition of the people invited. Had he invited people who presented no security question, no one would have said anything."

The Stakes

The stakes are these, in their own words. First Cleaver: "... Timothy and Rosemary coming to Algeria and placing themselves within the framework of our activities here results in some political leverage. We are the nucleus of a community of revolutionary Americans abroad, a community which has some political status in terms of having its situation recognized by other sovereign governments. This is very important for us. But Timothy must integrate himself into our work apparatus here and begin to contribute, to put aside his isolated individualistic approach. ... not just to state but to embody in practice the policy of all for one and one for all. (We recognize that) Timothy has a right to come here, and we have a duty to him, as compatriots. If there is any basis or truth in our aspiration to freedom in the name of the American people, and to do something about society as a whole, we cannot turn our backs. ... If someone moves against Timothy it would not be any different than if they moved against us. Since we have stated that we feel the obligation to stand behind Timothy, that we will go down with Timothy if necessary, a corollary to that is that he has a responsibility not to drag us down unnecessarily."

And Leary: "I say you have to free yourself internally before you attempt to free yourself externally. For the first time in history, man has the tools. I've said this to Eldridge many times. ... If you aren't free internally, then your external behavior—although it may be in the name of liberation—is really reactionary. Ninety-nine percent of the repressions in history have come from armed liberators. Eldridge was liberating the European people from the Jews. Stalin had to repress the Russian people to protect them from the wicked capitalists. ... Historically, revolution has been seen as external only, the revolution of the gun. But external revolution simply substitutes armed dictators. I think that if my philosophy is understood, we might find a way out of this boring, repetitious

Turning On

When Leary says "Turn on," he says he has never meant "all the time." LSD is an instrument of conversion, a way to learn reality, not escape from it. He recognizes that there is such a thing as drug abuse, that there is a time and a place for anything. But he argues that it is also drug abuse when a government arrests its citizens for smoking marijuana—a purely personal activity—while alcohol remains legal. His philosophy of revolution is revolutionary even to revolutionaries, a philosophy of friendship and understanding as some structural system by Buckminster Fuller, the technology for which will not be developed for generations. Two exiles. Two fugitives with prices on their heads. ... Cleaver for taking the Constitution seriously when it says the people have a "duty" to overthrow an "abusive" government. ... while Leary, the pied piper wanted for leading our children out of the business district, a serious charge, concerns himself with making Cleaver's revolution an improvement. Two trips on the same road at the same time. The road needs widening. Or else it's a cul-de-sac.

The Blessing of Berlin Harassment

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT).—"Don't ask me why the Russians continue to harass West Berlin," a West European politician wrote recently to an American friend. "I just thank heaven they do—it helps hold Europe together."

Like many other European politicians, diplomats and officials, he believes that as long as the East Germans are permitted by Moscow to harass communications between West Germany and Berlin—and the consensus is that Moscow approves the process—the movement toward Western European unity will prosper despite local setbacks.

From letters and other sources in West European defense and foreign ministries, and from documents prepared by some influential non-governmental organizations such as the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, there emerges a picture of Europeans warier than they were a year ago of Russian gestures toward détente. The chances of long-term success for such policies as those of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been

seeking improved relations with Russia, Poland and East Germany, are slim.

"Berlin is the panic button," a Dutch official wrote. "I don't know how much they care in Chicago, but we see the allied commitments to defend West Berlin as the possible occasion for a real crisis. As long as the Russians permit the East Germans to interfere with Berlin's communications, we're worried."

European statesmen have repeatedly stressed the connection between stability for West Berlin and an East-West détente.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Pierre Harmel, said recently that NATO "insists" on a viable four-power agreement on Berlin. Mr. Harmel's reference to the Bonn-Moscow Treaty, as yet unratified by the Bundestag, appeared to symbolize the doubts in Western Europe over the results thus far of the West German policy of détente.

One view is that Bonn's acceptance in the treaty of Germany's division and of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier will delay rather than advance a détente because it solidifies the Russian hold on East Europe.

Others suggest that West Germany received little in return for the concessions, which, some contend, she had no right to make in any case. They see the treaty as the first step in a long journey towards détente between Moscow and Bonn whose ultimate results may weaken the West.

However, the Brandt government has been firmly supported by the three Western powers—the United States, Britain and France—in their negotiations with Russia over the status of Berlin and has made it clear that ratification of the Russian-West German treaty depends on a fair agreement on Berlin.

An American student of the situation, Andrew Wilson Green, suggests, after extensive research for the Foreign Policy Institute of Philadelphia, that any present settlement between Russia and West Germany requires Bonn's recognition that "the final status of West Berlin remains open, thus making possible its future absorption into East Germany."

France's recent movement toward greater cooperation with the Atlantic alliance appears to be a by-product of Russian harassment of Berlin and of uneasiness over the ultimate results for the Brandt policy.

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Gathering the News in the Soviet Union—the Hard Way

By Dusko Doder

Doder is an assistant foreign editor of the Washington Post. Until recently, he was a correspondent in Moscow for the Press International.

LONDON (WP).—For many years, Western journalists based in Moscow pined for various kinds of harassment. It was never physically assailed, but the last two weeks two American correspondents were attacked and man-

as they were about to meet acquaintances in public places. Incidents appear to have been staged by KGB, the Soviet secret police.

Incidents raised a number of questions. Why were American journalists as targets of harassment? If Russians are so worried about "stories" being written about the Soviet Union, why don't they shut down the Moscow bureaus of news organizations? And how do these incidents affect relations between the two super powers?

Unprecedented attacks were seen by officials as a symptom of Moscow's growing uneasiness over Western reports about activities of a small group of political dissidents as well as Jews who are not allowed to go abroad.

Soviet Warning

A variety of measures, including the arrest of four U.S. correspondents from Moscow in the last eight months, the U.S. clearly warned Western correspondents of the dangers in seeing dissidents. But U.S. officials termed as "unprecedented" the recent arrests of Anthony Astrachan, the Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post, and James R. Pappert, a member of Associated Press bureau there. An obvious explanation, according to U.S. officials, is that the Russians are becoming more sensitive to adverse publicity about the approach of the 24th Communist party congress in March. Since the inception of the Soviet state, the U.S. has been one of the most difficult places for a correspondent to cover. A traditional Soviet view of foreign news starts from the firm conviction that they are either active or potential intelligence agents. It proceeds to the conclusion that even those correspondents who have no connection with any intelligence group are likely to engage in "ideological subversion" by spreading "ideas" in contacts with Russians. It concludes that the only way to insure such risks lies in segregation.

Rooted in Tradition

his thinking is rooted in the xenophobic traditions of Russia and was reinforced by decades of Stalinist terror.

Until 1961, Western correspondents had to submit copies of their reports to a Soviet censor before they could be sent out. In that year, Nikita S. Khrushchev lifted direct censorship on news dispatches and replaced it with "censorship of responsibility." Journalists now either phone their dispatches or transmit them by telex, an electronic typewriter system that instantaneously prints their words out in their home offices.

But the Russians have made it clear that correspondents could be expelled if their published reports displeased Soviet press authorities. Moreover, censorship of photographic material was retained. And curiously enough, the same news reports transmitted by telephone without interference are censored if sent by mail.

Mr. Khrushchev's liberalization of censorship regulations was a milestone in Moscow press coverage. Subsequently, a number of Western news organizations opened bureaus in the Soviet capital and today there are more than 80 Western journalists stationed there, including 23 Americans, 12 West Germans, 13 Britons and 13 Frenchmen.

Flow Cut Off

Although surveillance of correspondents and diplomats continued under Khrushchev, he himself enjoyed discussions with foreign journalists and sought them out for argument. His uninhibited style provided for a constant flow of news from Moscow. But when he was ousted in 1964, the flow of news was reduced to a trickle while restrictions on foreigners remained.

Soviet officials are particularly annoyed by American journalists. Trained in the American news reporting tradition, they insist on meeting both officials and ordinary citizens instead of relying on second-hand sources. Unlike Soviet correspondents in Washington, who can see high administration officials without any difficulties, the U.S. newsmen in Moscow never have the opportunity to talk even to middle-level officials.

The style of the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership is radically different from Mr. Khrushchev's. Not only do they not meet with correspondents, they rarely see Western ambassadors. A telling illustration is the fact that Llewellyn Thompson, during his second tenure as the U.S. envoy to Moscow, never met privately with Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The official news agency, Tass, and the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, are the basic material for reporting from Moscow. Soviet officials occasionally organize news conferences, but they resent probing questions by U.S. journalists. Whereas the Americans regard such encounters as a cross-examination by adversaries, Soviet press officials consider their questions provocative.

Attitudes Enforced

These officials say the Americans arrive in Moscow with ready-made social and political preconceptions and that they don't allow them to be disturbed by per-



Quid Pro Quo

sonal observation. There may be some truth in this, yet the Soviet authorities seem to be doing everything to reinforce such attitudes by their behavior toward the visitors.

Western residents in Moscow complain of continual frustration. Their freedom of movement is restricted by a variety of means. All foreign diplomats and journalists are housed in several compounds which were built especially for foreigners.

These enclaves are surrounded by high wire fences. Police officers at each entrance stop all but Russian officials from entering, thus completing foreigners' segregation from Russians. Western diplomats and correspondents believe that their telephones are tapped and their apartments bugged.

This feeling of constant surveillance, coupled with Soviet insistence that all contacts with Soviet citizens be arranged through the Foreign Ministry or the government press agency, Novosti, has created a situation in which a talk with an uninhibited Soviet citizen is viewed as a major accomplishment by the correspondents.

Against this background, a strange link between the American correspondents and Soviet political dissidents developed over the last four years. This link is believed to be the principal reason for the current tightening of press restrictions.

The dissident movement is so small that most observers regard it as being without political significance. But Soviet experts here believe that the dissidents may reflect the thinking of a restive in-

tellectual-scientific community. Why, asked one specialist, are the Russians so nervous about their activities?

United by a desire to see the rule of law prevail in the Soviet Union, the dissidents are good sources of information about political trials. Details about almost all such trials are faithfully relayed to foreign correspondents, mainly the Americans.

Mutual Convenience

The link between the correspondent's and the dissidents is one of mutual convenience. The correspondents obtain material not available from official sources. Since such stories are broadcast all over the world and beamed back at Russia by various radio stations in Western Europe, the dissidents also succeed in making their views known at home and abroad.

Soviet officials complain bitterly that "various kinds of rogues, spongers and bearded ex-students" are successful at distributing news "slandering the Soviet state." Many dissidents and democrats have been arrested, making new headlines in the West.

Most correspondents believe that this vicious circle of persecution is a story worth telling, and their stories coming out of Moscow have created a somewhat distorted picture of a Soviet Union populated by angry young poets and scientists.

The Russians have reacted by expelling a series of correspondents. Stanley Cloud of Time was ousted last June when the Russians refused to extend his visa. Then William Cole of CBS was expelled a few weeks later after he interviewed and filmed several prominent dissidents. Finally the Russians expelled John Dornberg of Newsweek last October.

At the moment, the "journalistic balance" favors the Russians, who have 28 correspondents in New York and Washington, while there are 22 Americans in Moscow. Both sides seem reluctant to disturb these numbers further.

Soviet Hesitation

The Soviet desire to keep their journalists in the United States is, perhaps, the principal reason for Moscow's reluctance to shut down American news offices. Soviet correspondents in New York and Washington provide Moscow with information of the kind its diplomats could obtain with difficulty, if at all. These correspondents are permitted to attend a variety of briefings closed to diplomats, such as those conducted by Henry Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security.

The Soviet correspondents also meet important administration officials and befriend well-informed U.S. journalists. Such contacts, while not giving Moscow any classified information, provide valuable insights about the administration's policies and mood.

But the Kremlin is also believed to be interested in the continued presence of

Western correspondents in Moscow for two other reasons: They bring in hard currency, and their presence symbolizes Russia's super-power status. In addition, the correspondents assure full coverage for important Soviet announcements which otherwise could be ignored in the West.

Almost all Western observers in Moscow believe that swift reciprocal expulsions are the only way to deter the Russians from expanding harassment. Diplomats in Washington point out that the Russians did not expel the correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the only Swiss journalist in Moscow, although they regarded him as highly objectionable. The Swiss government had let it be known that all six Soviet correspondents in Switzerland would be expelled in retaliation.

Arm of Government

Difficulties in Soviet-American press relations are aggravated by some basic misunderstandings. Many sophisticated Russians firmly believe that the American press is as much a creature of government as are the Soviet media.

Being an arm of the government and party, the Soviet press is charged with guiding and educating the people. It prints "good news" about achievements of collective farms and industrial successes.

The Russians are puzzled by American reports about Russian difficulties and failures and regard these as part of the U.S. government's ideological war against the Soviet Union. What Soviet officials fail to understand is that their restrictive policies prevent the correspondents from reporting about many notable Soviet successes in various fields.

Furthermore, the Soviet media offer no conflicting opinions on important subjects. Officials in Moscow argue that any display of dissent would merely confuse people and harm the party. They think the Soviet people are not yet ready for open discussion.

A prominent Soviet television commentator, Valentin Zorin, known for his excellent grasp of American politics, was recently asked to explain a lack of discussion on Soviet TV. Mr. Zorin responded by explaining that an attempt to conduct a round-table discussion had provoked angry letters from viewers.

Viewers Upset

"We tried it recently," Mr. Zorin said. "We organized a round-table discussion by five experts. And we got thousands of letters complaining about the program and telling us it was shameful to see five grown men arguing on television. They thought we came unprepared."

The notion of a free press is meaningful only to the intellectual community. The vast majority of the Russian people still possess certain enduring characteristics derived from climate and history, including a subservience to authority, as long as it is Russian authority.

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Indirect Negotiation

The Jarring mission is, very candidly, an attempt at indirect negotiation, an effort to solve the Middle East dilemma without—at least in the initial stages—compromising the Arab refusal to deal directly with Israel. President Sadat of the United Arab Republic is carrying out a step further. His major effort at this point seems to be to woo the Big Four, rather than bargain with Israel.

It is alleged that the American willingness to discuss a big-power guaranty for any Middle Eastern settlement was intended to secure the U.A.R.'s extension of the ceasefire for another month. President Sadat has made it plain that he much prefers such a guaranty to an Israeli attempt to hold strategic points now during the 1967 fighting; for its part, Israel fears intervention by the powers in the negotiations and mistrusts any guaranties they may offer.

Mr. Sadat has also offered to open the Suez Canal if Israel will pull back from its banks. This is of considerable concern to Europe. For while the Suez Canal has proved far less important to the world economy than anyone would have believed possible, in the days when Britain fought a fair proportion of two world wars to keep the canal under its control, or even so late as the Suez crisis of 1956, the long route around the Cape of Good Hope is an extra economic burden on the trading nations and on those whose principal source of oil is the Arabian Gulf. The present prospect of far higher petroleum prices at the source makes this consideration even more important.

As for the Soviet Union, its naval incursions into the Mediterranean would be much more attractive if they could be linked to the Indian Ocean by the short route of the canal.

Thus, at least three of the Big Four—the U.S.S.R., Britain and France—can see great advantages in reopening the Suez passage. But for Israel, a pull-back in Sinai would simply mean the loss of the fine anti-tank ditch formed by the canal. Israeli use of the Suez route would lie some time in the future, and probably does not constitute one of the most urgent goals of Mrs. Meir's government.

But what Israel must contemplate is the cold fact that the U.A.R.'s diplomacy is winning support, while Israel itself has made no moves in that direction—except to reiterate its willingness to negotiate. And while the United States is not likely to be tempted by the reopening of the canal—its interest in that waterway is far from decisive—it does have concerns involving the other members of the Big Four. Moreover, American support of the Israeli negotiating position has never been unconditional, even though the Arab states prefer to believe this to be the case.

For Israel, the dilemma, both in terms of internal politics and the long-range interests of the state, is acute. It won a war—and international respect—in six days. But in the ensuing three and a half years, it has not matched military victory with diplomacy; it has been defeated in this area in the Security Council and is losing ground in the Jarring negotiations. Some gesture is incumbent upon the Meir government if Israel is not to become increasingly isolated.

Science Is the Name of the Game

The thought may have come to you, as it has to me in the last couple of days, that what has been going on up on the moon would make more sense if we had paid more attention back in school to geology. The television analysts and the newspaper science writers have tried hard to make all that thumping, digging, measuring and rock collecting intelligible. But it is obvious that the astronauts have learned many things most of us never knew or have forgotten if we did. That is understandable. The stark aspects of lunar exploration—the mechanics of space travel with which we have become familiar—are now, almost routine. Science was the name of the game in the trip of Apollo-14, as it will be in future moon landings.

As far as we can tell, astronauts Shepard and Mitchell did a superb job in carrying out their scientific assignments. Their work load was far heavier than that of the other four men who have walked on the moon's surface and the equipment they handled was more sophisticated than that taken along by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. The inability of the two men to scale their mountain may reduce the scientific yield of their trip somewhat. But there is something to be learned about the moon from what the astronauts couldn't accomplish as well as from that which they did accomplish. From the tests they conducted, the rocks they are bringing home, the signals that will be sent along over the next year by the station they erected, and their personal observations, earthbound scientists expect to learn much more than is now known about the history of the moon and, by analogy, about the history of the earth and even the creation of the universe.

It is understandable that both public interest in the lunar explorations and public support for future expeditions has waned. The routine of science, be it geology on the moon or cancer research at home, is usually boring to everyone except the scientists. Only the results—and, in the case of the Apollo program, the manner of getting to where the research begins—are exhilarating. Nobody really knows what will eventually

be learned from the lunar missions and what changes in human activity that knowledge will foreshadow. We suggested a few days ago that one of the unanticipated by-products of the Apollo program may have been the creation of a greater public awareness, here and abroad, of the beauty and abundance of the earth and of the need of mankind to protect and preserve its riches. There may be other such by-products from space exploration as well as the fulfillment of the more concrete goals that the scientists have set. But some of those latter goals alone may produce knowledge that will lead to understanding of forces in the universe that can be applied to earthly problems.

For instance, what would it be worth to know enough about the structure of the earth so that the frequency and severity of earthquakes could be predicted with some measure of reliability? That sort of thing eventually may be learned from investigations of which those explosive charges and seismometers and crashes of used equipment into the moon are a vital part.

There have been, of course, some unsettling moments in the flight of Apollo-14. The docking problem of a week ago, the computer problem, the radar problem are all evidence of the tenuous line on which astronauts hang when they leave the hospitable climate of the earth. There have been more troubles on this trip than on early moon flights, although none of them nearly so serious as the one big crisis in the Apollo-13 mission. That raises the possibility that the remarkable error-free nature of the earlier flights has led to a more complacent attitude, among space experts as well as the general public, toward the risks of space travel than is justified at this time.

From here on, the flight of Apollo-14 should be routine; it has all been done before many times. But it should never be forgotten that the routine required in space is far more complex than the routine required on earth. The story of Apollo-14 will not be ended until the three astronauts have returned safely and their collection of rocks is safely in the hands of the scientists.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

English Anguish

Many British firms are already strained by a critical shortage of liquidity, and the collapse of Rolls-Royce will be taken as a warning that even companies which are essential to our economy can fail. This is much the most important company failure in Britain since before the war.

—From the Times (London).

If Europe, for strategic reasons, wishes to have an independent aerospace and aero engine industry of its own, Rolls-Royce must play a leading part in it. An international

grouping backed by a number of governments would command the resources needed to stand up to its competition. The fact that Rolls-Royce is now, if only temporarily, owned by the British government will make the negotiation of an agreement easier than it would otherwise have been.

—From the Financial Times (London).

For Rolls-Royce to meet financial disaster has all the shock of discovering that the Crown Jewels have been pawned. Or a terse announcement that the Bank of England has gone broke.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 8, 1896

PARIS.—The reckless jingoism and irresponsible schoolboy pranks perpetrated by the United States Senators in their daily occupation of "playing politics" have been fully illustrated over the House Reform Bill and the Venezuelan question. At present, the Senate entirely fails to fulfill the conditions required when it was called into existence. And should this degeneration continue, its abolition will be deemed an absolute necessity.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1861

HARTFORD.—The Appropriations Committee of the Connecticut Legislature tomorrow will begin the consideration of a bill providing for the merciful killing of the hopelessly insane. Several members of the Committee are strongly in favor of the measure since they visited the state insane hospital at Norwich and saw several typical cases, including a giant maniac who is so violent that he must be kept chained to an iron cot until he dies. It is not believed the bill will pass.



'Oh, Those Aren't Combat Troops, Senator. They're Only Fliers.'

Who Will Run the Computers?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The real weakness of Soviet society is not disaffection of elements among minority groups or dissidence of intellectuals and artists like Solzhenitsyn and Pasternak. The Soviet system has shown it can curb these by steady disapproval and widespread repression without seriously damaging the workings of the state or interfering with foreign policy.

The real weakness—so dangerous that it might even be termed a cancer—is the association of leading Soviet scientists and technicians with the artistic and cultural dissidents. For, although the U.S.S.R. can keep up its super-power status while interfering with intellectual freedom in the arts, it cannot maintain that status indefinitely if muffled scientists refuse to help the state in its global power race.

From its earliest days the U.S.S.R. has been schizophrenic on science. Lenin boasted: "One day another we shall win over all the Russian and European Archimedes and then the world will have to change, whether it wants to or not." Nevertheless Stalinism encouraged false science such as Lysenko's phony genetics.

When de-Stalinization began under Khrushchev, there was a belief in the Soviet intellectual community that the arts and sciences were bound to benefit from the new freedom. Solzhenitsyn saw both his rise and his initial fall under Khrushchev and in the ensuing Brezhnev period. Zhores Medvedev, the leading anti-Lysenkoist, has been intermittently buffeted.

Other Critics
Apart from Medvedev, three foremost Soviet scientists have spoken out favoring freedom of thought. These are Andrei Sakharov, one of the principal nuclear scientists, Pjotr Kapitsa, the best-known physicist, and the late Lev Landau, another talented physicist.

The quintessential point made by these men and others who share their views is that science cannot be trampled by fixed ideological bonds. Thus, nine years ago, Kapitsa wrote that, had Soviet scientists obeyed Marxist philosophers, they would have rejected cybernetics and excluded Russia from the space race.

In a challenging essay, Prof. Lewis S. Feuer of the University of Toronto recalls that Landau (who died three years ago) had even been accused by the Stalin regime of being a Jew. Before he died, some time after an automobile accident, he had taken the lead in attacking Soviet propaganda conceptions of "the nature of the scientist's work."

According to Feuer, Kapitsa contends there are some 400,000 members of the Soviet scientific community and among them Sakharov's voice has immense significance. Sakharov rejects the class struggle as a method of achieving social progress. This led him to the ultimate and highly heretical conclusion that only a liberal-democratic reform including a multi-party system could insure freedom in Russia.

"There are no grounds for asserting as is often done in the dogmatic vein that the capitalist mode of production leads the economy into a blind alley," Sakharov wrote, "or that it is obviously inferior to the socialist mode in labor productivity."

ultimately relies on the cooperation of scientists in a way that it need not depend on great writers, painters or musicians.

It is one thing to prevent Solzhenitsyn from traveling, to ban performances abroad by Pasternak or to incarcerate authors in insane asylums. All these—even the last—are old Russian habits only improved upon by the Bolshevik regime. Latter-day censors had locked up authors and professors for being "mentally unbalanced."

It is deplorable that inspirational talents have been ruined in mere years because they were critical or sought freedom. It is crippling to a great state when it deliberately hampers scientists upon whose work its national future depends. A group of scientists, headed by Sakharov, Medvedev and V. F. Turbin, wrote in an appeal to Soviet party leaders in 1970: "It is in seeking exchange of informa-

tion and ideas that we come up against the greatest stumbling block in our country. Truthful information about our shortcomings and negative phenomena is classified as secret."

"Exchange of information with foreign countries is restricted. Theoretical conclusions and practical proposals which strike some people as too bold are piled down to the bone without any discussion, for fear that they could 'undermine the foundations.'"

Last July, after visiting the U.S.S.R., I concluded that Moscow spent on the basis of a twin-edged sword. One linked to economic and producing space miracles, the other linked to the old-fashioned shams and bumbling along. If scientific dissidence continues to spread, ultimately Russia will fall back in the power race because nobody will be left to run the computers.

Science and Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Watching our fellow countrymen on the moon from the capital of the United States, one question is unavoidable: How can the scientific mind produce such precision, and the political mind produce such confusion—both centered on this same majestic city?

What explains the spectacular success of the scientific process and the staggering failures and frustrations of the political process? The easy answer is that the scientists are dealing with measurable and controllable factors and the politicians are not. The scientists have the power of decision: to determine their ends and means, and insist on their best men, and the politicians do not.

And it is just as well. For if we carried the comparison too far, we could easily reach the conclusion that the totalitarianism was right, and that the state should have the authority to define the ends and the means and pick the most "efficient" men and discard the rest. And yet surely there is something in between, something in the scientific process that might be applied to the political process without imposing the authority of the Fascist or Communist state.

Middle Ground

At least, thoughtful men have yearned for some middle ground between the precision of the men of action and the confusion of the men of politics for many years. As long ago as the First World War, H. G. Wells was living in the two worlds of science-fiction and politics, and wondering about the difference between the two.

"Are there no men," he asked, "to think as earnestly as one climbs a mountain, and to write with their utmost pride? Are there no men to face truth as those boys at Mons faced shrapnel, and to stick for the honor of the mind and for truth and beauty as those lads stuck to their trenches?"

Wells hated authority, but longed for clarity, and wondered how to get the latter without the former, and he fell back in the end on the hope that there was something in the scientific process that might help produce some unity of purpose and common control of human affairs, or at least avoid disaster.

It is easy to argue about the cost of the space program, and whether it took money from more urgent human problems here at home, but

there are some aspects of its scientific process which may be relevant to the political process in America. "Science is a great many things," Jacob Bronowski wrote in a remarkable little book called "The Common Sense of Science," "but in the end they all return to this: Science is the acceptance of what works and the rejection of what does not."

"This is how society has lost touch with science: because it has hesitated to judge itself by the same imperative code of what works and what does not. . . . We must learn to act on that understanding in the world as well as in the laboratory."

Again, this is slippery and even dangerous ground, for "what works" for an industry may not work for the community, and "what works" for the community may not work for the industry. In Cambodia or the United States in Cambodia and Laos may not work for the decency and order of the world.

Unavoidable Query

Yet there are some things in the space program and the scientific process that would obviously help the political process in Washington. Science does concentrate on the future. It does take a critical attitude toward its own assumptions and habits of thought. It does question abstractions and assume that wrong assumptions will produce wrong results. And it does insist that ignorant, incompetent or even half-trained men, no matter how amiable, are not good enough to go to the moon.

This is what troubles Washington when it watches the lift-off from Cape Kennedy, sees the struggle between power and control in the rocket, listens to all the intricate measurements exchanged between Houston and the men in space, hears, on top of all this, the catch in the throat about the beauty of the universe, and then wonders about all this being sent across the greatest gap of all, from the moon to earth, on television and in color into the circle of our families.

The question is almost trite but cannot be evaded. Why, if Washington can organize all this intricate information, reduce all this mathematical diversity to identity in a single rocket—like a 40-story building—and send it on bulls-eye target to the moon, why then can we not apply some of the principles

The Myth Is Dead

At the Water's Edge

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The following item appeared in the Republican National Committee's weekly called Monday of Feb. 1:

"For Muskie, politics starts at the water's edge. In America, traditionally, politics has stopped at the water's edge. That is, when it comes to confronting our adversaries ahead both political parties and their spokesmen have tended to bury the hatchet and leave foreign affairs to the President of the United States regardless of which party he might belong to. Sen. Edmund Muskie, by his own admission, has now violated this tradition and in the process revealed an extraordinary ineptitude in foreign affairs (an attribute that might be kept in mind when 1972 rolls around)."

What set the GOP off was a Muskie statement that in his Moscow meeting with Soviet Premier Kosygin the senator had tried to let Kosygin know that there is "a body of opinion in the U.S." that is "concerned about the cost of armaments" worldwide and that he had said so "in the hope that we'd influence him."

Later, after some criticism of the statement in Moscow, a Democratic from Maine, said he did not "present my view in contrast to the administration. I simply presented my view."

Those twin, "bipartisan foreign policy" and "politics stops at the water's edge," may appeal to purists but they have been the exception, not the rule, in American history. A theoretical case can be made either for or against both those propositions.

A High Point

In recent history the high point of bipartisan foreign policy came in the 80th Congress when Sen. Arthur Vandenberg was the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Harry Truman the Democratic President. In 1950, when he had been replaced by a Democratic chairman, Vandenberg wrote in his diary:

"To me bipartisan foreign policy means a mutual effort, under our indispensable two-party system, to unite our official voices at the water's edge so that American speaks with maximum authority against those who would divide and conquer us and the free world."

He went on to write that "it does not involve the remotest surrender of free debate in determining our position. On the contrary, frank

cooperation and free debate are indispensable to effective unity. In a word, it simply seeks nations steadily ahead of partisan advantage. Every foreign policy must be totally debated (and I think the record proves it has been) and the 'loyal opposition' is under special obligation to see that this contest is held."

For the most part Vandenberg applied his rules to American politics in Europe and toward the Soviet Union. He himself publicly said the bipartisan policy did not apply to China, once the Republicans were charging that the Democrats had "lost" that nation to the Communists.

In short, when the two parties or the majority of them or, most important, their leading public spokesmen, see things the same way in foreign affairs it is possible for them to put aside "partisan advantage."

No Isolationism

The post-World War II period of such cooperation at the water's edge grew out of a unified national determination not to repeat the mistake of American isolationism. This period ended when the Korean War turned sour. The GOP took to criticizing Mr. Truman and John Foster Dulles buried bipartisanship when he wrote the foreign policy plank in the 1952 Republican platform.

For a spell Lyndon Johnson, on assuming the presidency, had bipartisan backing on Vietnam, to the regret of such critics as the current Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark. But once Vietnam turned sour, that bipartisanship ended.

Today practically every foreign policy issue is in dispute between the parties and/or within the parties. Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, is trying to make a post-Indochina bipartisan legislative bipartisan approach but the suspicious Mr. White House and in Congress make that very difficult.

American officials generally avoid criticism of their own government while abroad, a sound rule of politics and statesmanship alike. Whether Muskie's account of his conversation with Kosygin deserves the whip the GOP delivered is a matter of judgment. In any case, there is no reason to think that in today's domestic political climate, a bipartisan foreign policy is in the offing or that criticism will stop at the water's edge.

Letters

Space Triumphs

For some time, intellectuals and journalists have continued to insist that the space program of the United States: It has been said frequently that the money spent should better be given to social programs, schools, etc., because the mission to land man on the moon has only technological motivations, if it has any at all.

I think this is completely wrong. In the first place, the American space successes have given more prestige in the world—especially in

Communist and Afro-Asian countries—to the United States and the free world than any other deed to the world.

In the second place, the space program has a great intellectual meaning. It forms a new and higher idea of man and his place in the universe, and creates new aims for young men everywhere. Eventually it will change minds more than most things that are considered important today in schools and universities. The change all probably be for the better. Inasmuch as it might diminish the importance attached to problems which command the minds today.

If the space program did not have an enormous propaganda effect, benefiting the U.S. system, why would socialists everywhere criticize it so vehemently?

O. HEDVIGER,
Hohenboedel, West Germany.

Cunard Tradition

In your Feb. 3 issue you reported the launching of the Cunard Adventurer as breaking the 10-year-old tradition of ending its ships names in "a"—excepting the three queens. Don't keep count these days? Or did we forget the Georgina? It was in the Cunard fleet between the two World Wars.

MERLIN RUFF,
Paris, France.

Recognition

In reference to the letter from Mr. Ibrahim Basit appearing in the issue of Feb. 3, did not the admission of Israel to the United Nations as a full member give her recognition as a state in the Middle East almost 30 years before the Security Council resolution?

LEILA SEIGER,
Geneva.

Eurobonds

Market Activity Continues Heavy, With 8 Dollar Issues Announced

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, Feb. 7.—Underwriting activity continued heavy on the Eurobond market last week as the announcement of eight dollar issues totaling \$1.1 billion and a 70 million che mark issue.

Previously announced re-denominated issues totaling \$1.1 billion are still to be sold while another four worth \$1.1 billion were priced during week.

High level of activity had bankers and dealers bidding about 100 million for the market to absorb some time. After rising slightly in recent weeks, prices for secondary market activity were generally lower.

Amid the signs of weakness, underwriters noted with interest that new issues were coming to market at the same yield as their predecessor issues. "So the bid's not really off," one said.

Weakness on the secondary market was seen in a run-up in prices as from the clearing of their shelves to free their bid for the new issues.

Though the marketing of issues is not expected to be as easy as it was a few weeks when new issues immediately moved to a premium after the market, bankers do not see an early let-up in the run-up in prices as from the clearing of their shelves to free their bid for the new issues.

Year's record-high interest rate in an enormous backlog of corporate demand for cash and there is also a feeling of rushing to catch a train before interest rates again start edging higher.

Market sources were divided about what impact, if any, the failure of Rolls-Royce would have on this market. Some said it would "undoubtedly" affect the attitude of investors and others said they could see no reason why it should. They were agreed, however, that it would not make the going any easier for the two U.S. issues announced this week.

Both are \$25 million, 15-year issues with an expected coupon of 8.5 percent. One is Great Universal Stores, which says it will use the money to repay short-term borrowings and develop its European mail-order business, particularly in Holland, Sweden and Austria.

The second comes from Plessey International Finance Corp., whose parent electronics company says it will use the funds to refinance existing debt and develop its international operations.

Other new dollar borrowers include:

- The Republic of Ireland, with a \$25 million 15-year issue expected to carry a 8 1/4 percent coupon.
- General Mills Finance NV, seeking \$20 million for its U.S. parent with a 15-year bond at an anticipated 8 percent.
- The City of Oslo's \$15 million, 15-year offering at an expected 8 1/4 percent.
- Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, offering \$20 million of 15-year bonds guaranteed by the French government at an expected 8 percent.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 31	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
Commodity Index.....	109.5	109.1	113.9
Currency in circ.....	\$53,442,000	\$53,585,000	\$51,900,000
Total loans.....	\$82,907,000	\$82,958,000	\$78,238,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	2,462,000	2,396,000	2,546,000
Auto production.....	179,286	179,286	135,208
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	10,001,000	10,033,000	9,325,000
Freight car loadings.....	498,000	498,000	581,001
Electric Pwr. kw-hr.....	\$1,185,000	\$1,345,000	\$2,670,000
Business failures.....	249	216	108

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	December	Prior Month	1969
Employed.....	78,516,000	78,741,000	78,788,000
Unemployed.....	4,636,000	4,607,000	2,626,000
Industrial production.....	163.9	161.4	170.3
Personal income.....	\$817,800,000	\$812,400,000	\$769,700,000
Money supply.....	\$214,608,000	\$212,500,000	\$199,000,000
Construct contracts.....	205	202	218
Consumer's Price Index.....	138.5	137.3	131.3
Mfrs. Inventories.....	\$99,836,000	\$100,430,000	\$95,835,000
Exports.....	\$3,517,500	\$3,462,000	\$3,238,000
Imports.....	\$3,326,400	\$3,462,000	\$3,607,100

*008 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The issue is expected to be marketed at a discount and a yield of 8.2 percent is anticipated.

• Ameribank, a holding company formed by Bank of America and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, with a seven-year, 8 percent, \$15 million note. This

is the first public offering of a medium-term issue since late last year and the second time at market for Ameribank, which raised \$15 million in 1968.

• Mortgage Bank of Finland, guaranteed by the government, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

N.Y. Stocks Strong, Volume at Record Pace Amid Signs of Renewed Buying by the Public

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (N.Y.T.).

The phenomenal performance of the stock market, the improving tone of business and the new economic strategy of the Nixon administration combined to excite the interest of Wall Street last week and to broaden the spirit of optimism that now pervades the financial community.

Investors have thoroughly bought the idea that the economy will pick up significantly this year and that Washington will pursue strong stimulative policies to make sure that it does.

That conviction, plus the reality of lower interest rates, for bonds and other fixed-income investments, has made stocks attractive again and spawned a new bull market that most analysts believe will not reach its zenith for some time yet.

Over the past three months, there has been a decisive turn in investor psychology from the deep gloom of last spring.

But the new mood has been confined largely to institutional investors, but there were signs last week that it was beginning to spread to the public and to foreign sources.

Accentuating the Positive
In a continuation of its spectacular trading tempo and upward course, the stock market emphasized the positive economic news and investor hopes for better corporate profits this year.

It ignored some potentially negative factors as the reports of increased military activity near Laos, the serious impasse between the international oil companies and the producer nations over demands for sharply higher payments (25 cents a barrel) for their oil, and the government report on Friday

that the domestic unemployment rate in January was 6 percent, compared with the upward-revised 6.2 percent for December, the highest rate in more than nine years.

The wide scope of bullish sentiment was responsible for an

other record volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange and further moderate gains in the leading stock averages, which have now advanced for seven consecutive weeks.

Once again, institutions, un-

usual funds, pension funds, con-

domest funds and foundations

accounted for the bulk of the

week's record turnover of more

than 100 million shares. They

were committing new money as

well as taking profits in com-

positions and switching to stock

they felt hadn't been fully ex-

ploited in the market upturn.

In the current move, the

Dow Jones industrial stock av-

erage has risen from 754 to the

880 mark. Since last May, when

the index reached a seven-and-

a-half-year low, the advance

has been about 245 points, an

amazing 40 percent recovery in

a short period. A correction ap-

pears to be overdue.

Although the price rally has

been impressive, it is the trad-

ing pace that constitutes the

big story of the moment. It has

started—and worried—many

observers. The heavy volume has

produced fears of a repetition

of the paperwork crisis that hit

Wall Street in deep operational

trouble in 1968 and 1969.

Consumer Spending

If the economy is to pick up

significantly this year, the up-

turn will have to be spurred

by a huge revival of consumer

spending, which accounts for

about two-thirds of the gross

national product. Fortunately,

the latest readings on consumer

activity are somewhat encourag-

ing; the public is saving a little

less and spending a little more.

But much bigger public spend-

ing will be needed.

In the fourth quarter, con-

sumer savings were reduced to

7.3 percent from the historical

high rate of 7.6 percent in the

preceding three months, and

expenditures have been stepped

up since then. What has hap-

pened in the spring will be crucial.

The latest reports on retail

sales across the country con-

firmed a 1.2.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-

the counter market shows the

change from the previous week's

prices. All figures are for the

National Association of Securities

Dealers are not actual transactions

but are indicative of the market

prices. Securities could have been

sold at other prices than those

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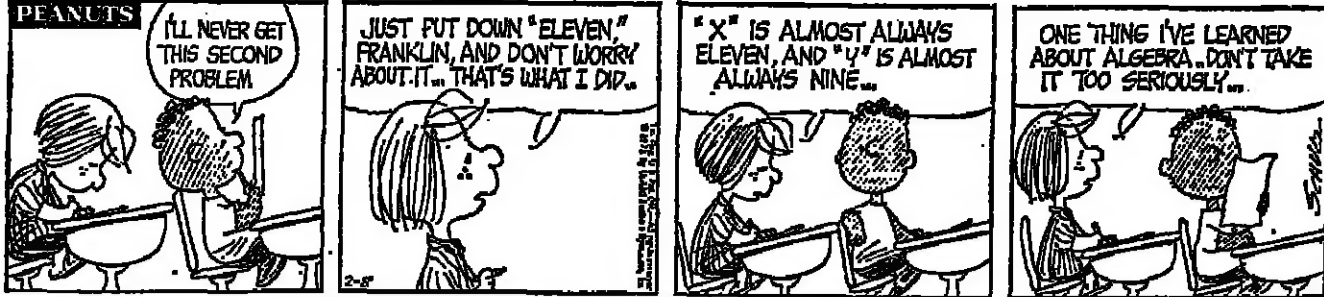
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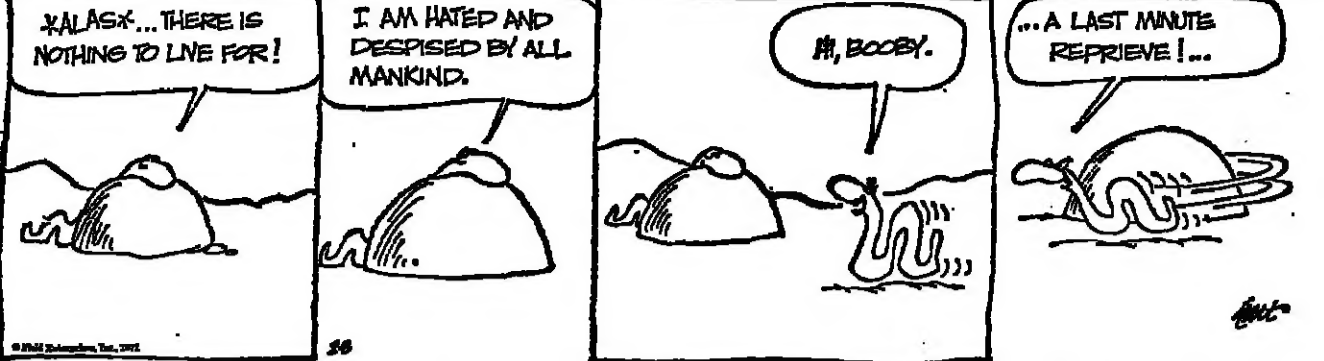
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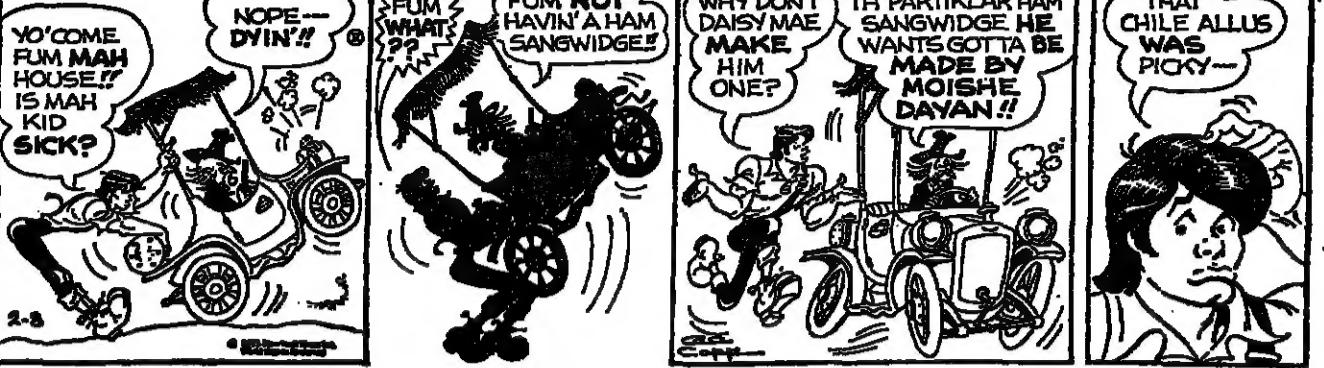
PEANUTS



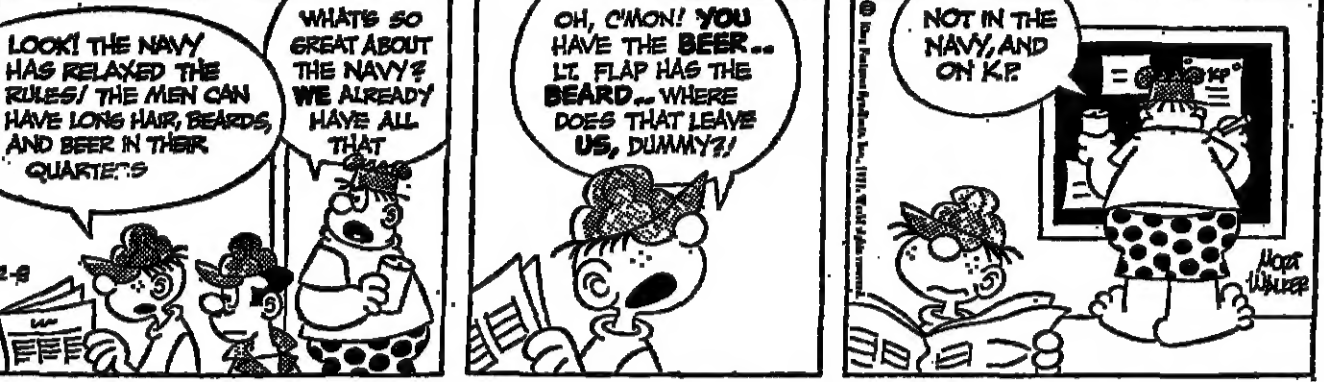
B. C.



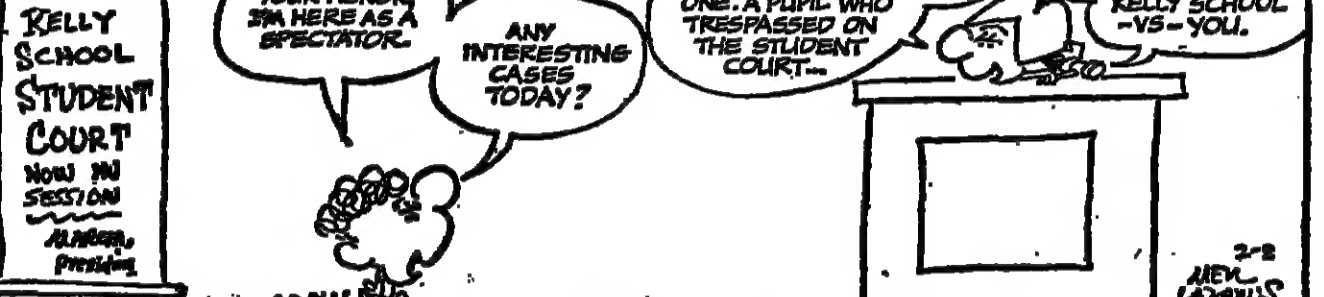
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



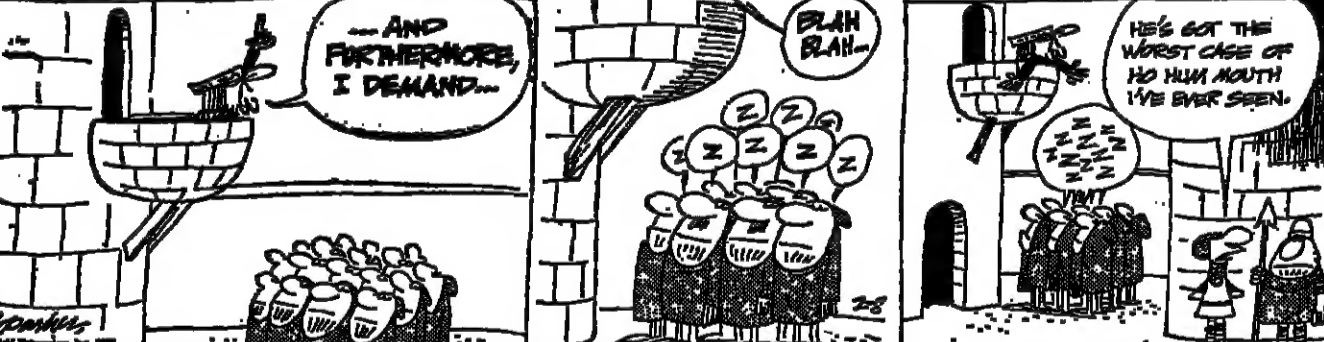
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There comes a moment in the life of every bridge player when he believes that his partner is suffering from a fit of temporary insanity.

This was the conclusion reluctantly reached by South on the diagrammed deal.

South opened quietly with one diamond. He had a bidding problem when West's overall was passed around to him.

A take-out double was a possibility, but he preferred a one bid of two hearts which accurately indicated a three-suited hand of great strength. Such a bid is usually based on a void in the opponent's suit.

West naturally passed two hearts, and when North did likewise South almost fell off his chair.

Just when he was headed toward game in spades, diamonds or clubs, he had been left to play in a suit in which he held no cards at all and which the opponents had bid.

Had North gone mad? Or deaf? Or in some other way misunderstood the auction?

The appearance of the dummy showed that none of these had taken place. North had simply taken a most unusual and imaginative decision. His hand had considerable value in a heart contract, and was virtually useless in any other denomination.

The fact that his partner had not opened with a forcing bid made it unlikely that a game could be made, for the hand was clearly a misfit. And hearts was likely to be the safest part-score contract.

Events proved the wisdom of North's decision. The opening lead of the club was covered by the queen, king and ace. South cashed the club jack, ruffed a club, and cashed two diamond winners. A diamond ruff was followed by the lead of

the heart nine, which West won with the ten.

West shifted to a spade, but it made no difference. The three top trumps were the only trumps available to the defense. West's heart two was eventually captured by one of dummy's trumps, and South made an overtrick in two hearts.

The auction had left South speechless, and it was some time before he got his voice back.

NORTH
498
1987853
497

WEST
4643
4AKQ103
432
4109

EAST (D)
4KJ52
44
4Q106
4K8553

SOUTH
4AQ107
455
4AKJ87
4AJ42

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 10 10 Pass
Pass 20 10 Pass
Pass

West led the club ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1. BODOS 2. TAPPA 3. STAB
4. OVER 5. ECHO 6. DADO
7. ENTICE 8. BARABAS 9. EST
10. STATURES 11. EST
12. BOG 13. ERRED 14. SAL
15. AHEAD 16. JOD 17. CAROLINA
18. TOMKIN 19. BRUNGER
20. SHERBY 21. WIA 22. AUBURN
23. RYE 24. DICTA 25. EBB
26. ALA 27. BARKSHELL
28. CALENDAR 29. SLALON
30. AVIV 31. AGER 32. OPOLIS
33. SIZE 34. GOAL 35. TINGE
36. TEEN 37. ENDS 38. SNEAK

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CERDY
DAULT
SCENIK
HASRIC



Answers: What happened after the contract was signed and dated?—THEY WERE DINED & SATED

BOOKS

EDITH SITWELL

Selected Letters, 1919-1964

Edited by John Lehmann and Derek Parker. Vanguard, 264 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Aaron Latham

GOD'S mystery was enough for poets. Milton made a good life's work out of trying to explain him to man. But then God's apple gave way to Newton's. God's law gave way to the law of gravity. God himself seemed to be going the way of Santa Claus in a world too grown up to believe in him anymore. Robbed of the religious mystery which had supported their verse for all those splendid centuries, the poets had to find a new source of mystery. Often they found it within themselves.

I meant by saying Yeats was tragic poet. I meant in poetry, which is infinitely tragic. He and his poetry seemed to be completely separate... his life affairs were silly... I think I ought to have said that he was a poet, and the first there at all.

As the great romance which had sustained mankind for 2,000 years dimmed, the poets romanticized themselves. As the laws of physics were better understood, the poetry grew more obscure. Edith Sitwell (1887-1964) was a leader of this difficult, self-romanticizing school. Once poets had been preoccupied with God's face hidden behind the veil of nature, but in 1933 Miss Sitwell won renown by hiding her own face behind a more literal veil. In the Aeolian Hall in London, she crouched behind a curtain and proclaimed her poetry through an amplifier. She herself had become the mystery, the invisible God of her own creation.

From her correspondence, we are left with the sense the Dame Edith's own attachment were no less "silly," the pedestrian concerns of many of her letters running to that she and her poetry, as she says of Yeats and his, were "completely separate." Her verses, especially her experiments with rhythm, helped provoke a revolution, but her own life was often as chaotic as Jane Austen's.

Of course our picture of Dame Edith might be entirely different had this new volume included her letters to her brothers, to whom she was a close confidante, and other letters to her parents, who she hated. John Lehmann and Derek Parker, the editors of "Selected Letters," tell us the surviving relatives would not allow the publication of family letters. We are left with a corpus from which the her has been excised.

As Edith Sitwell grew older religion became more and more important to her, and appropriately her verse became more comprehensible. She even went back and reworked some of her early poems to make them clearer. She was giving the mystery back to God. In the end she joined the Catholic Church.

Perhaps she saw that writing obscure poetry is a dangerous business. Poets, by relying upon our belief that they are special people with special knowledge—an elect-run the risk that someday we may cease to believe. If we are not careful, they may go the way of God in this scientific age.

Aaron Latham, whose "Crazy Sundays: Scott Fitzgerald in Hollywood" will be published this winter, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post, where it first appeared.

Belgian Wins Literary Prize

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (Gen. Post)—Geo. Norbert, 72, a Belgian poet and short-story writer, was chosen as the first winner of the \$2,000 Canada-Belgium literary prize.

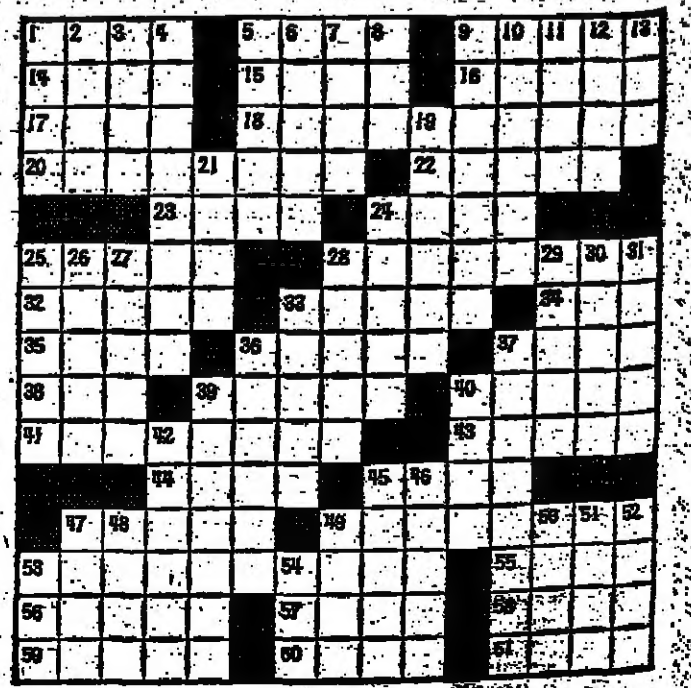
The Brussels-born author was chosen by a five-member Canadian jury from among a list of eight Belgian writers. The list had been submitted previously by a five-man jury in Belgium.

The prize, sponsored by the Canadian and Belgian governments and established under the terms of their cultural agreement, is intended to introduce Belgian writers to Canadians and to stimulate Belgians to become acquainted with French-Canadian writers.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS						
1	July 4 sight	43	Kind of writing	13	Poetic word	
2	Ceylon sandstone	44	Flunky of old	19	Promenade	
3	Ford	45	Grit	21	Completed	
4	Rhine	46	Interval	24	Corny	
15	Gardner	47	Steel-refining process	25	Moment	
16	Bridge call	48	Mickey Mouse films	26	Wagnerian god	
17	Past	49	Isben heroine	27	G-man	
18	Noisy bird	50	Coat piece	28	A or B-plus	
20	"... were — enow"	51	Gypsy — Lee	29	Wells	
22	Moslem nobleman	52	Leprechaun land	30	Pacific	
23	Memo	53	Copycats	31	Singer Ross	
24	Decorate	54	Encourage	32	Finish second at	
25	Mississippi name	55	Marsh growth	33	Theatrical trumpet call	
26	Appreciative	DOWN			34	Scamps
27	Declares	1	Dud.	35	Triumphs	
28	Vain glory	2	Pelee product	36	Finishing tool	
29	Literary scraps	3	Declares	37	Wicket	
30	News piece	4	Flowerpot favorite	38	Thing of value	
31	Shade of gray	5	European plover	39	Break suddenly	
32	Pleased look	6	Croquet up	40	Smoker's item	
33	Neighbor of U.S.	7	Tonic herb	41	Simpleton	
34	English novelist	8	Buttons or Holzman	42	Additional	
35	"... Train"	9	Religious recluse	43	Indian	
36	Theater-lobby sign	10	Flower cluster	44	Famous fan dancer	
		11	U.S. missile	45	Wing	
		12	Bohemian river	46	Gershwin	



Observer

Kidnap Status Seekers

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Suddenly it is extremely important to be upper-drawer White House people to be kidnapped. This began when the FBI accused several nuns and priests of planning to kidnap Henry Kissinger of the White House staff. According to J. Edgar Hoover, the ecclesiastics intended to hold Kissinger until the United States agreed to end the Vietnam war.



Baker

Whether or not the FBI story is accurate, it has given an immense lift to Kissinger's prestige. The idea that he is so vital to the United States that the government will give up its favorite war to get him back safe in the White House—well, that makes Kissinger one considerable fellow.

Naturally, all the other upper-drawer bureaucrats who have not been objects of kidnap plots, real or alleged, have been put in the shadow. Many are green with kidnap envy and others are hounded by wives to do something that will close the gap between them and Kissinger.

"One man in this plight is a very high-level fellow whom it will be more comfortable to call by the pseudonym Mister Grimes. 'The guys are right,' Grimes said the other night when he had dropped by the house ostensibly to ask advice on the crossword puzzle, but actually to discuss a delicate question.

"If I were anybody at all, I'm the one who would have been the object of the big kidnap plot, not Henry."

"Nonsense, Mr. Grimes. In the first place, we don't know that there actually was a kidnap plot. In the second place, suppose there was. What does a handful of obscure nuns know about the man who really swing power in Washington?"

"That is beside the point," Grimes said. "Everybody in Washington knows that Henry is the most valuable man in the country."

There was no comforting him with reason. He was, after all, a veteran of government. Such minds work in peculiar channels.

"Maybe you could counteract the rise in Kissinger's prestige if you spread a rumor that one of the nuns in the plot was Kissinger's agent, and that he

put her up to it in order to inflate his reputation."

Grimes said he had thought of that, naturally, but it would be too dangerous. "It would challenge J. Edgar Hoover's statement," Grimes explained.

"The dumbest thing a government man can do is challenge one of J. Edgar Hoover's statements. He'd put the FBI on the job of tracking my rumor back to its source, and then I would be held up to public contempt as a vile spreader of slanders. It would ruin me."

It was becoming increasingly obvious that Grimes was working up to a request and it seemed best to let him get it out—put it in the out-basket, so to speak. He did, at last.

"You know some priests, I believe, I wonder—"

"Don't say it, Mr. Grimes, and I'll pretend that that thought never crossed your mind."

"All right," Grimes muttered. "I'm sorry about trying to drag the church into my personal affairs. Never mind."

But what about some of those radical peace nuts without haircuts whom you see from time to time? They must be tired of that pointless demonstrating. Wouldn't they like to get together around a candle and plot the snatch of the most powerful man in town?"

It was an absurd idea to go along with, but Grimes could help figure that it was impossible to resist. Moreover, his proposal that the conspirators plot, not only to kidnap him, also to blow up the Anacostia dump added undeniable appeal. He was near tears of gratitude when he left the house.

Next evening there was a sad duty to perform. "It's no use, Mr. Grimes. They all say the same thing: 'Kissinger might be worth snatching. But Grimes? Even a flock of nuns wouldn't want to kidnap Grimes.'"

After a ghastly silence, something had to be said. "Listen, why not start a whispering campaign, telling people the kidnap plot has gone to Henry's head. They all say Henry's more valuable than the President."

"Never, mind, old friend," said Grimes. "I want you to know that I am grateful for your help."

Listening to that familiar voice on the phone, one was struck once again by the singular loneliness of the presidency and with how much one man's friendship must help ease that dreadful burden.

When Felony Had Style

By Jack Finney

NEW YORK—I complain, Mayor Lindsay, not that crime in New York has increased but that its quality has deteriorated. And to that I offer the testimony of Thomas Byrnes, famous nineteenth-century head of the New York cops, one of the first to publish photographs—with dozers—of what must have been some of his favorite crooks and methods. Even routine burglars were craftsmen then, often ingeniously designing their own tools, which Inspector Byrnes shows us (almost proudly, I think). And if one thing didn't work, something else was bound to.

As for the people who committed the crimes that made Byrnes' life so full, there is John Larney, for example, above at the left. He won his alias as a small, sweet-faced boy who disguised himself as a match girl, attended a big outdoor New York shindig, and picked \$2,000 worth of pockets. Came the Civil War, and he patriotically enlisted not once but 93 times, collecting a cash bonus for each. Later, in prison, his eyesight tragically failing, he was given freedom

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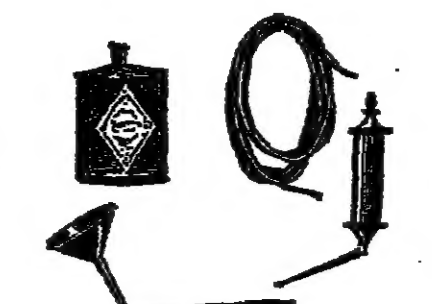
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Top left, burglars' key nippers for unlocking a door from the outside. Top right, burglars' diamond-pointed crank drill for drilling through safes. Bottom, burglars' powder can, funnel, powder blower and fuse.

James Lee, first column at left, is apparently still in the custom-house uniform he wore when rapping at the doors of New York houses. A "package from Europe" had arrived, he'd say, and \$9.99 was due; never more or less. The lady of the house got a receipt good for the package at the custom house. While waiting Lee would sometimes sit down at piano or organ, says Byrnes, and play, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

The man beside Lee is "Lord Courtney," the bogus British nobleman, well known in New York. He was "24... born in England... six-foot-two... dark hair, heavy eyes..." And in the Royal Navy uniform he is wearing here, he not only owned New Yorks and others out of wads of cash, but "delighted and infatuated the young ladies" who cut his uniform buttons off for souvenirs.

Dave Cummings, below at left, became fascinated with the sight of a safe standing in a pool of light each night behind the glass door of a walk-in refrigerator store. Dave made a fine-looking duplicate, switched it with the real safe, and relieved of \$100,000 in diamonds and jewelry, not a nickel ever recovered.

The modern-looking fellow beside Cummings was a "terrible talker," says Byrnes. He must have been, because he charmed no less than Oscar Wilde, who was visiting the States for a week they

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were chums, lunching and dining together at the famous Brunswick Hotel. The friendship broke up when Hungry Joe conked Oscar out of \$5,000 which Oscar paid with a rubber check.

Okay, Women's Lib, okay! Sophie Lyons "blackmailed scores of businessmen" by somehow persuading them to remove their clothes playfully hiding

them, then selling them back for prices like \$10,000.

"Little Louise," "ladylike in manner and appearance," went to Brazil as companion to a rich Spanish woman, stole the lady's diamonds, was caught, given forty lashes and had the bottom of her right ear cut off. She got a new hairdo, covering her ears, and became "one of the smartest female pickpockets in this country."

Byrnes even had an "ex-governor" of South Carolina to watch out for, and a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Edward Fairbrother. He had an M.D. degree, spoke five languages, came to New York to practice medicine and, he said, "I had no disposition for crime. But time's whirling turned me up as

criminal; and I fought hard against it, too." Light, however, was thrown on what? Stashed an old lady's pocketbook? Robbed a pay phone? No, sir, John W. L., not a gent like this; he stole \$6,000 in diamonds from the residence of the mayor of New York.

Jack Finney, author of "Time and Again," is in love with Old New York.

The burglars' tools are from Helen Campbell's "Darkness and Daylight or Lights and Shadows of New York Life," published in 1897. The portraits are from "Professional Criminals of America," by Thomas Byrnes, published in 1888.

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PEOPLE: The Thriftiest People In the World

Contrary to popular legend, the world's thriftiest people are not the Scots but the Japanese. "So frugal are the Japanese, the workers of an economic miracle that propelled them from postwar ruin to prosperity," writes Don Shannon of the Los Angeles Times from Tokyo, "that nearly 20 percent of all personal income is stashed away in various savings plans. Their closest rivals are the West Germans, with 16 percent; as for the Scots, all they save is about 8 percent."

Among other examples of Japanese frugality cited by Shannon: Only about one Japanese in ten owns a car, primarily because a well-played system of public transportation can get them to work and to the country's recreation areas at a minimal cost; most Japanese workers bring their lunch to work, though many companies also provide low-cost hot lunches—"and at day's end these highballs for 61¢, housing is cheap, since rooms are small."

Another heading remains rare, and the government provides apartments for as little as \$8 a month; most employees maintain three recreational activities and sponsor inexpensive group tours. Night-life on the Champs, Shannon adds, is pretty much reserved to the expense-account set.

Erik Kirkland, the late actress-stripper Gypsy Rose Lee's 26-year-old son who learned nine years ago that film producer Otto Preminger, 64, was his father, said over the weekend that he plans to change his name to Preminger, a move that thoroughly shocks with the approval of the old man, who has taken steps to adopt him.

Preminger, in London on a visit, said, "My wife likes him, my two children like him, we all like him and there are no problems," then went on to explain the circumstances of his discovery. With Mrs. Lee, who died last April at 56, "Years ago I had an affair with her in California," he said. "On Dec. 11, 1944, I heard she was in a hospital in New York. I flew there. She told me she was having a child. Since I was the father I offered to help her, but she said she had no wish that the child should be a son of mine. She said she was a woman who was a very independent woman who was of her time."

Erik, who now works for Preminger's film company as casting director, was given the name of his mother, Gypsy Rose Lee, and his father's name, Preminger. He was born in 1944, the year his mother was separated from him, but the child's birth, but



Erik Kirkland

was told the identity of his real father in 1962, when he promised his mother to keep it a secret until she died.

ENGAGED: Mrs. Phyllis Kibers, widow of the world's third, and longest-lived, heart-transplant patient, to Herbert Blum, 61, an Israeli government official she met six weeks ago and whom she will marry in Israel; Christine Keeler, 28, the girl who rocked the British government in the Profumo scandal eight years ago, to Anthony Platt, a British company director, whom she will wed "in a week or a year." Miss Keeler was divorced from her first husband, James Levermore, last July on grounds of desertion. DISAPPOINTED: Lord Snowdon, who had to purchase one of the 32 Brighton pier penny-people shows which are being retired to display in a pier museum. Lord Snowdon, particularly fancied a true-life gullflying episode, which said pier general manager William Everett, he "wanted to put his children in the show."